

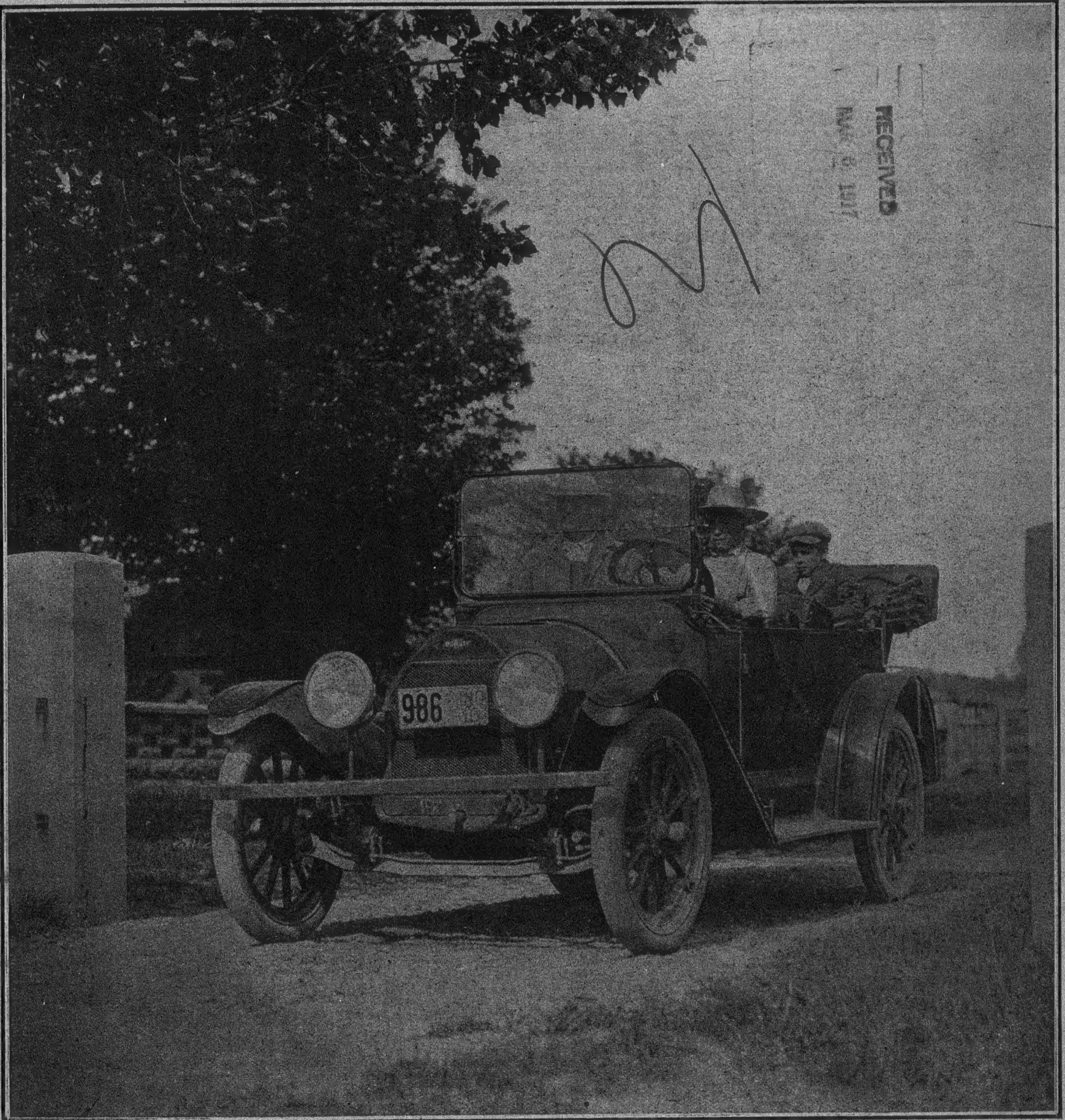
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

February 28, 1917

\$1.50 per Year

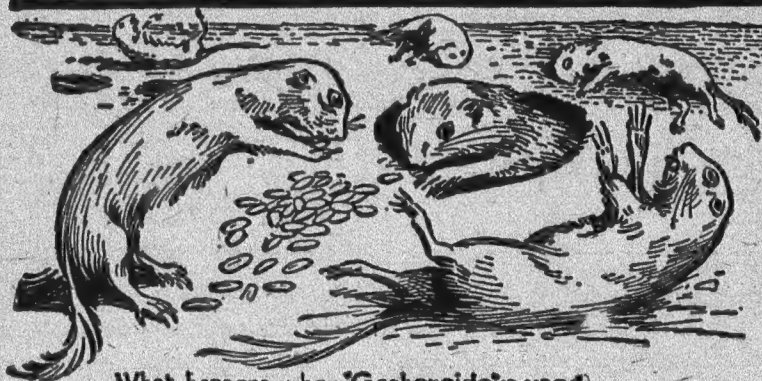


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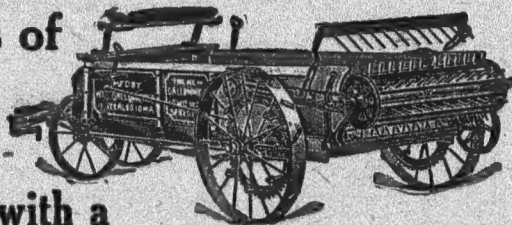
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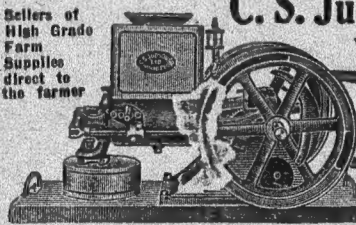
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

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Lloyd George on Food Production

The British plan of Maximum Prices for Wheat, Oats and Farm Labor, and Restriction of Imports

The speech of Lloyd George before the British House of Commons on February 23 is undoubtedly the most significant one to Great Britain since the outbreak of war. Without the use of a superfluous word the British Premier laid bare the problem of meeting the difficulties under which the submarine menace is placing Britain and proposed drastic measures to meet that problem. Whether he told all the measures now in hand no one knows but briefly the proposals now framed are as follows:—

All non-essential imports are to be prohibited. Included in this list are coffee, cocoa, tea, raw fruits (except lemons and oranges), hides, leather, boots and shoes, agricultural machinery, glass, canned lobsters and salmon, furs, wines, wood and timber, typewriters, many periodicals and works of art, photographic apparatus, etc.

Brewers in 1917 will be allowed to make only 10,000,000 barrels of beer against 26,000,000 last year.

The new restrictive import measures are of course made to relieve the shortage in tonnage. Nearly half the British tonnage is now engaged in war work. In the 12 months before the war 50,000,000 of tonnage entered British ports. In the last twelve months this only totalled 30,000,000 tons. The reduction is mainly due to the allocation of a large part of British ships to other Allies and to carrying goods direct from America and elsewhere to Southern Europe, Egypt and India. The main reduction is not due to the work of submarines tho the loss thru their depredations is also serious. Regarding submarines he said: "The government is hopeful of finding means of dealing effectively with German submarines, but we should be guilty of criminal folly if we rested our action or our policy on a tranquil anticipation of being able to realize that hope. We must be able to carry the war thru to a victorious end, however long victory may tarry, even tho we fail to hunt the submarine out of the deep. There is no sure foundation of victory except that. I want the house and the country to realize that we cannot build on anything else. A great deal of our tonnage has been sunk, and I dare say that a good deal more will be sunk, before we succeed in overcoming that menace."

The measures proposed to meet this menace are to hunt the submarines in every conceivable fashion, build new ships and restrict imports as named above.

Wages To Be Increased

Wages are to be increased for ship workers according to the work done and no reduction in rates will be countenanced when workers appear to be making unusual wages.

Speaking of timber imports the Premier said: "The first article of great bulk which consumes our tonnage is timber. Last year we imported 6,400,000 tons of timber from abroad. Of these, two millions were pit props for the collieries. The bulk of the remainder was used for the military forces here

and in France, being necessary for the efficiency of the army, for the construction of dug-outs, for trench boards and for a variety of other things.

"Arrangements have been made for going into this question of timber supply, both here and in France, as to the best method of economizing the use of timber. The army in France is a very considerable consumer of timber, and appeals have been made from time to time to the French government, and the French government has been extraordinarily liberal in responding. They have already placed two forests at the disposal of our army, and I am afraid we shall have to appeal to them to make greater sacrifices of their beautiful forests, as tonnage is as vital to them as to ourselves in order to conduct the war successfully.

"If we can manage to secure a sufficient number of forests in France and also to secure labor for the purpose of cutting down the trees, there will be an enormous saving of tonnage in respect of timber."

Home supplies Lloyd George believed could be worked by a proper mixture of skilled and unskilled labor so as to supply most of the rest of the timber required. A new army of woodsmen will be enrolled for this purpose. Much tonnage had been used in importing iron ore. There was plenty of this at home tho not always of the best grade. More blast furnaces were needed and here again a proper distribution of the little skilled labor available with the unskilled. The supply of iron ore for the army and navy was essential.

Production of Food Supplies

But it was to the increase of home grown food supplies that Lloyd George devoted most of his remarkable speech. It is so concise and lucid that it is reproduced in full. The minimum prices proposed are figured at the present rate of exchange and are put in dollars and cents. Lloyd George said: "Now I come to the third, and perhaps the most important, decision in which by home production we can assist to enable the country to overcome its difficulties and that is the production of food supplies. Twenty years after the Corn laws were abolished in this country we produced twice as much wheat as we imported, and since then four or five millions of acres of arable land have become pasture and about half the agricultural labor population has emigrated to the colonies. No doubt the state showed lamentable indifference to the importance of the agricultural industry and to the very life of the nation, and that is a mistake which must never be repeated. No civilized country in the world has spent less on agriculture, or even spent as little either directly or indirectly, as we. Between 70 and 80 per cent. of our total food supply has been imported yearly; and at the present moment I want the country to know our food stocks are low—lamentably low—lower than they ever have been within recollection. This is very

Continued on Page 43

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Glory Enkhuizen Cabbage..... Pkg. 5c, oz. 30c, 4 ozs. \$1.00
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XXX Solid Head Lettuce..... Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, 4 ozs. 75c
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London Long Green Cucumber..... Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, 4 ozs. 40c
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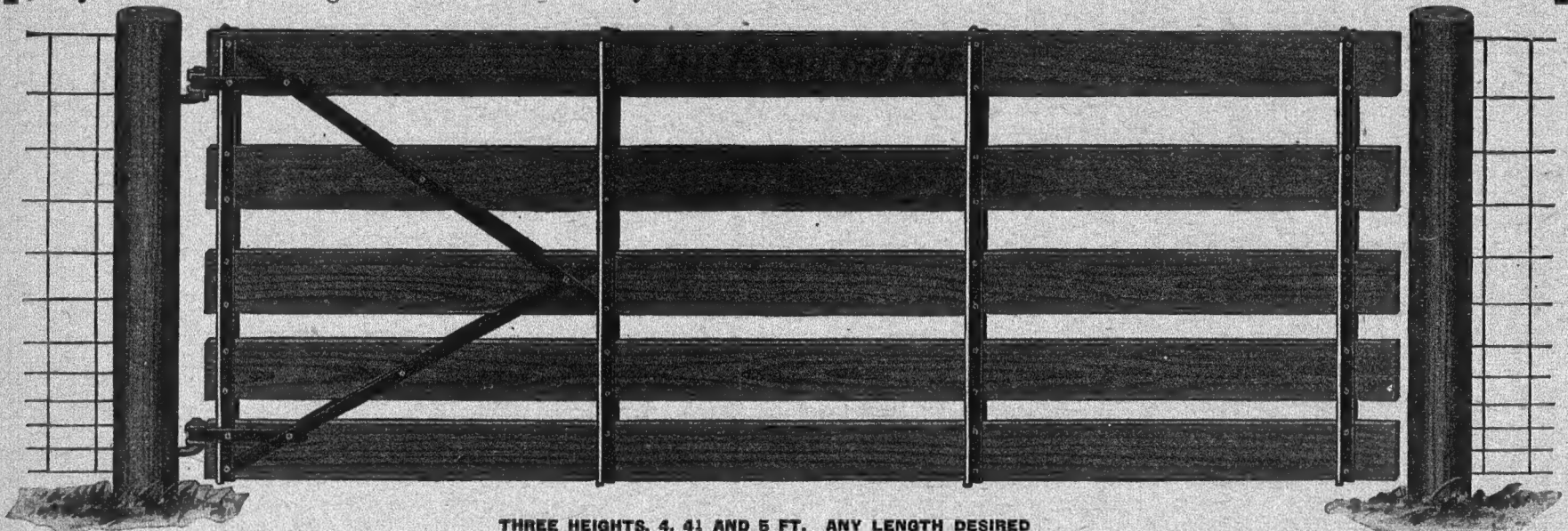
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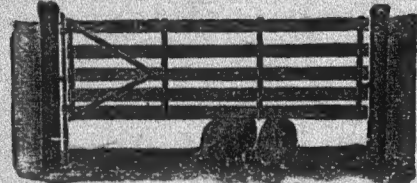
"Can't-Sag" Gates Cost Less Than All Wood Gates *Last Three Times as long*

Note how they are built—a happy combination of wood and steel. The wood gives flexibility and prevents injury to stock—the angle steel uprights give durability, unusual strength, lightness and absolutely prevent sagging. Each board is double bolted between four pairs of angle steel uprights and double triangular "X-truss" braces, making them the strongest, lightest, trimmest-looking gates you can put upon your farm. Write for our Free Catalog of "Can't-Sag" Gates and Steels today.

Special Features in "Can't-Sag" Gates



This illustration shows the "Can't-Sag" Barb Wire Attachment, which can be put on any "Can't-Sag" Gate in less than five minutes. By means of four malleable iron standards like the one shown here, the wire is securely and tightly suspended five inches above the top board. The tightener bolt enables you to keep the wire perfectly tight at all times. These attachments being made of malleable iron can be bent, if preferred, so as to suspend the wire 3 or 4 inches from the side of the gate, thus preventing stock from crowding or rubbing against the gate. "Can't-Sag" Barb Wire Attachments are furnished only when ordered, and at a slight additional cost.



The "Can't-Sag" Elevating Attachment

This attachment can be fitted quickly to any "Can't-Sag" Gate without removing the Gate Hooks. It is interchangeable, and can be removed from one gate to another. It lifts the gate the whole length, so there are no tight places where hogs and sheep have to squeeze through, thus injuring themselves. It also permits the gate to swing freely over deep snow drifts. Can be adjusted to any height from 6 to 30 inches. Furnished only when ordered at small additional cost.

Never Sag, Warp or Twist out of Shape

"Can't-Sag" Gates are guaranteed never to sag. Stock can't twist them out of shape. The double set of angle steel uprights keeps them square and plumb.

All Joints Water-Tight

The angle steel uprights being bolted on are fairly drawn into the board on each side, making a smooth joint that is water-proof. Another advantage; the angle steel is no wider than the board is thick, thus forming a narrow joint which dries out just as quickly as the exposed surface of the board.

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The "Can't-Sag" Hinges are all steel—unbreakable and many times stronger than necessary. They permit the gate to swing easily either way and have a special self-locking feature which makes it impossible to lift the gate from its hinges when closed. A "Can't-Sag" Gate really locks at both ends. This feature makes "Can't-Sag" the best hog gate on the market.

Rooting hogs can't lift them from their hinges. They can't crowd under, nor crawl through.

Stock Can't Injure Themselves

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When a board breaks the "Can't-Sag" Gate don't sag or fall down. You simply slip out the broken board and replace it with a new one; in five minutes you have another perfect "Can't-Sag" Gate—as good as new and repaired at the cost of one board. "Can't-Sag" Gates are neatest and trimmest-looking gates you can use.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, February 28th, 1917

BRITAIN'S MINIMUM PRICES

The British Government has established minimum prices for home-grown wheat and oats for the next six years, and for potatoes this year. The prices are \$1.77 $\frac{3}{4}$ per bushel for wheat during 1917, \$1.62 $\frac{7}{8}$ during 1918 and 1919, and \$1.33 during 1920, 1921 and 1922. Oat prices are to be \$1.13 per bushel in 1917, 93 $\frac{5}{8}$ cents during 1918 and 1919, and 72 cents during 1920, 1921 and 1922. Notice these prices are for home-grown wheat and oats. They are not necessarily the same for imported grains. Tho a war measure, everybody hopes and believes the war will be over long before 1922. The British Government, however, if it hoped to secure the fullest co-operation of the British farmer at the greatest crisis in history, had to hold out something more than a transitory price to induce him to undertake the additional costs of extended operations. The government could take no chances and is only now doing what many have advocated for two years. The new prices tho not as high for this year as the present prices of grain in Britain are much higher for 1920, 1921 and 1922 than the British farmer got before the war, when wheat was, Lloyd George states, \$1.01 $\frac{1}{4}$ per bushel. The new price for the years mentioned will be over 30 cents above that. What will be the effect? Undoubtedly it will stimulate British production this year very greatly. Indeed if it has not the desired effect we are practically sure to see compulsory tillage and perhaps even state control in Britain. Already in Ireland farmers tilling less than a ten per cent. increase are subject to heavy fines and the Department of Agriculture is planning to cultivate the land of those who do not obey regulations.

THE SUBMARINE BLOCKADE

The war is fast approaching an acute crisis. Two blockades are going on, the Allied blockade of Germany and Austria and the submarine blockade of Great Britain and Ireland. Each is trying to starve the other. The ancient game of starving cities has been transformed to the modern one of starving great states made up of millions of people. Lloyd George has just announced the inevitable to the people of Great Britain. Minimum prices are to be established for wheat and oats, minimum wages are to be guaranteed farm labor and importations of everything, but the most essential food products and munitions are to be virtually prohibited. In short, Great Britain is facing the necessity of bending every energy to the maximum production of food during the coming season. She must do that or stare defeat in the face. She is in danger of a big food shortage. Persons who have been lulling themselves under the assurance that everything will come out alright in any case the latest announcements ought to set thinking hard. It may not come out alright if every individual not only in Great Britain, but in Canada does not bend his greatest energies during the next few months to the solution of this greatest problem that Canada, the British Empire and the world has ever faced.

There is little doubt of the ultimate efficiency of the submarines. Admiral Jellicoe declared before the recent German declaration of unrestricted warfare that the danger from them was never greater than it is today. We have had Sir Edward Carson's warning that the problem is far from solution. Every day we read of the sea littered with the wrecks of merchantmen. Every day brings nearer the possibility of this blockade strangling Britain to the point not of privation, but of starvation. Never before in the history has the world

been surfeited with such an orgy of sensational news, every bit of which ought to have a personal significance, but too much of which has been received in a state of mental torpidity. The fears for the food supply of Great Britain that have been surging to and fro have now broken and the steps urged very many months ago by some of the clearest headed men in that country are now being adopted for they can no longer take chances on the vital matter of isolation. The British Navy will likely be able to meet the situation, but the country cannot afford to take chances.

The measures adopted by Great Britain are such as to guarantee a maximum of food production at home for this year, but it is impossible for that production to be sufficient to feed the people of those islands. They must depend on an outside supply and that supply ought to be as close to hand as possible. Canada is in the enviable position of not only being fairly certain of having a market for her supplies but also perhaps of completing that service which she has already begun by her contribution of men. She may have it within her power to supply Great Britain and the Allies at the critical time just the food they need. It may be a race of weeks, yes, even of days. The nation, Empire and the world are standing at the farmer's door asking for food. It is the duty of the farmer of this country in so far as is humanly possible to answer that demand. There should never be any possibility of reproach to the farmer for not doing his full duty at this time of the Empire's crisis.

PREPAREDNESS IMPERATIVE

One of the gravest problems the Western farmer is facing the coming season is a shortage of machinery repairs and supplies. The demand for steel for munitions has virtually created a famine in this material from which seeding, haying, harvesting and threshing machinery is made. Some companies are placing orders six to nine months ahead. Steel which was selling at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound one year ago has been selling today at 25 cents a pound. Coke for iron work that was worth less than \$3.00 a ton last year is worth over \$8.00 now and there is no certainty about getting it even at that price. The prices of steel plates, pipes and tubes are in much the same proportion. There is a scramble for pig iron. One company we know that recently had \$80,000 worth of boiler tubes on hand could have cleared them all out easily, but believed the demand from threshermen will be so insistent this fall that they would only be doing their full duty by holding part of these to supply that demand. But that is not all. The car congestion from the Atlantic seaboard back to Chicago has become so acute that cars of supplies which came thru in a few days last year are taking several weeks under present conditions. And every day the congested area backs farther inland. The lesson is obvious. All farmers who need repairs ought to get their orders in at once and all farmers who feel sure they will need certain new machinery ought to order that machinery now. The fullest co-operation is required to meet this situation and the farmer can do his part as well as the dealer or manufacturer. It is quite true that farmers cannot foresee weather conditions and that what may look like a good crop on the first of August may turn out two weeks later to be no crop at all. Neither can those supplying machinery foretell either disaster or bumper crops. The farmer should make his plans now in so far as possible and fulfil his part in solving this problem for it can only be solved by the co-operation of all concerned.

CAR SHORTAGE PROBLEM

Tho the car shortage problem in Canada is very serious, in some parts of the United States it has become desperate. The Chicago board of trade is frantically appealing for help to save that great city from famine. The board of trade claims that the railways and the Interstate Commerce commission have both failed to meet the crisis and an appeal is to be made to President Wilson. Slowly but surely public opinion is learning that great public utilities should be owned and operated by the government. Canada and the United States are the only two important countries in the world where the railways are in private hands.

A FARMERS' SUNDAY

To the United Farmers of Alberta belongs the honor of starting the movement for the setting apart of a special farmers' Sunday. It was proposed by resolution at the convention in 1916 and the executive selected May 21 last as the date of the first official observance. The convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, held at Moose Jaw recently, thought so well of the idea that a similar resolution was passed and Grain Growers' Sunday will be recognized officially in Saskatchewan this year. The intention is annually to set aside one Sunday on which special services will be held and special addresses to organized farmers given. As President Wood, of the Alberta organization, has pointed out, it is well to consider Christ's teaching as a factor in the solution of civilization's problems, for no matter what may be a man's orthodox opinion, he cannot afford to ignore the teachings of Christianity if he is investigating the laws of right. Here will be found the one and only key to the true and final adjustment of human affairs, social, economic and political.

The observance of a special Sunday has become a common practice among many different organizations in all walks of life; fraternal societies and labor long have had their special days. Why not the farmer? There is probably no more deeply religious class than those who till the soil. The more closely man lives to nature the more he becomes impressed with fundamental truths and the futility of superficial things. Out in the country, away from noise and distractions, there is opportunity for quiet thought and self analysis, for an "old-fashioned" Sunday of Bible study, profitable reading and church-going.

THE WOMAN'S VIEWPOINT

There is little doubt of the great danger to be claimed by the advocates of woman suffrage that the strongest reason for giving women the vote was that they had a special contribution to make to society and their outlook upon life was different from that of men. The best evidence that this claim had a solid foundation in fact is to be found in the new sort of resolution that is finding its way into the conventions of the organized farmers. Since a woman's department has come into being and the two conventions are conducted side by side, and the two executives work hand and hand during the year, a more social type of resolution has engaged the attention of the delegates. In their infancy the deliberations at these annual gatherings were concerned chiefly with economic problems, how to buy and sell to the best advantage, adjusting claims with railway companies and elevators and similar questions of dollars and cents.

This year a new note was struck. Much attention was given to medical aid for rural

districts, municipal hospitals, the segregation of the feeble minded, infant mortality and the quarantine of contagious diseases. Since most of the big economic problems still remain unsolved it is fair to assume that the new trend of thought is due largely to the influence of women. They have introduced a better sense of proportion in regard to the relative values of human life and property. With the exception of one or two matters, the questions before the women's conventions were altogether social in character. Much indignation was expressed over the willingness of governments to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars upon livestock while nothing was being done to preserve the human product of the state. If the co-operation of women in the state brings about a like change in the value placed upon human life as compared with property, the country cannot help but profit by it.

THE QUALITY OF PAPER

Several readers and one or two local associations have written to us complaining about the quality of paper upon which The Guide is now being printed. We have the utmost sympathy with these complaints and regret that the quality of paper is not better. However, the fault is not ours, but is entirely due to a situation which has developed on account of the war. We were using a higher class paper, but our contract expired at the beginning of this year. Our paper for the year 1916 cost us about \$25,000. The price in the meantime had gone up 200 per cent. To have continued using the same class of paper this year would have cost us \$75,000 per year or more than \$2.00 for each subscriber. This is for the white paper alone. Ordinarily it costs us \$3.00 per subscriber to publish and mail The Guide, but if we had used the same kind of paper we used last year it would have cost us

nearly \$4.50 per subscriber. These figures will show that it was impossible to continue using the same kind of paper. We, therefore, had to get news print which is a cheaper paper. We canvassed every paper mill in Canada and could not secure any paper of any kind. We made a second appeal, however, and succeeded in getting the paper we are now using. This paper costs us more than the paper we used last year, which will give some idea of the condition of the paper market. We are using the best and the only paper that we have been able to buy at any price whatever. We hope, under these circumstances, that our readers will appreciate our problem. We are glad to say that the paper market seems to be improving slightly and we hope within a few months to be able to get a better quality of paper. Certainly the present conditions cannot continue and when prices again get down within reason, we shall again be using the very best quality of paper on which to print The Guide. The paper manufacturers have the situation entirely in their own hands, but both the Canadian Government and the American Government are taking steps to regulate the supply and the price of paper. At present, however, we must accept our misfortune with the best grace possible and do all in our power to bring about improvements as early as they can be effected.

KNIGHTHOOD IS FLOWERING

We appear now to have reached the bloom stage of knighthood in Canada. A fresh batch of titles were distributed a couple of weeks ago. Sir Hugh Graham, proprietor of the Family Herald and Weekly Star, landed a peerage and henceforth will be known as Lord Graham. Just why King George called Graham to the House of Lords we have not been able to discover. It will be remembered

that Graham with his paper was one of the most ardent enemies of reciprocity in 1911. He published in the Family Herald and Weekly Star a promise that if the farmers defeated reciprocity he would donate \$10,000 to a farmers' party to secure free agricultural implements. Of course this was only bait and the promise was never fulfilled. Maybe this was why he got his title. Mr. Kemp, the new minister of militia, has been crowned by a knighthood and a few more were scattered around indiscriminately. As usual, however, the big title goes to the man with the pot of money. The newspapers all over Canada are devoting a lot of attention to this title business and are finding in it a real danger to Democratic development.

Our only three Canadian Lords are now Lord Graham, Lord Beaverbrook (otherwise Max Aiken of cement merger fame) and Lord Shaughnessy, president of the C.P.R. It would be interesting to know who recommends all these titles and how much the King has to do with it.

We shall still be glad to have further letters from our readers dealing with Vere Brown's article on Rural Banking Credits. Any suggestions as to improving the banking service will be gladly received, and where the service is now satisfactory, we shall be equally glad to have letters describing this satisfactory service.

The Grain Commission is ready to grant cars out of turn to farmers for the shipment of seed grain. There will be a big rush to get good seed and this work should be done as far ahead as possible. Local agents should grant this privilege, but if they do not, take the matter up with the Office of the Grain Commission direct at the Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.



QUIETING THE WATCH DOG

Note—The cost of living investigations are showing up certain manufacturers and wholesalers in an unenviable light. People are beginning to see how some of them are using the protective tariff to hold up the people.



Backsetting the Farmer

I.—The Truth about the "Back to the Land" Movement

By A. S. HANDICAP

Tipsy soldiers sacking a town overload themselves with loot. They fairly wallow in a surplus of property. They trample it under foot, and thus deprive others of that which is of no benefit to themselves. Similarly the people of Canada, half-crazed with the fever of speculation, have wallowed in opportunities for comfort and riches. We were actually several times as well off per man in resources as the richer of the European nations were before the war began, and resources are the stuff that wealth is made of. Yet the bread line stood, charities were overworked, while non-employment pinched hundreds and rotted the vital force that furnishes the life of the nation.

Increasing Production

This situation becomes the more ironic, the more belittling to man with his vaunted power, when we consider the possibilities in which we live:

1. We have an immense scope for increased production thru the improvements of public health and prolongation of life by overcoming preventable ignorance, preventable war and preventable life waste.

2. It is little trouble for the good farmer to double his average yield of wheat, our king of crops.

3. Agricultural and technical education can easily double, and more than double, our national productive ability.

4. The wonders of scientific management in the field of transportation and distribution show the way to one hundred per cent. increase thru co-operative organization.

Altogether it is not difficult to figure up the total possibilities of three hundred to four hundred per cent. easy increase in the national production by the general application of methods now well known and practiced by an intelligent trained minority. Even with all our rich natural resources, our fine climate and our encouraging possibilities, thousands of acres of our best farm lands near the centres of population are vacant and unproductive. Hundreds of men in the cities and towns are living on capital or credit, while the actual settlers are homesteading in isolation in the outlying districts, where they will spend years waiting for the commercial, municipal and social advantages that are supplied ready for them if they could occupy the vacant lands in the older settled districts.

Farmers To Be Farmed

Whenever times get bad and money becomes scarce a great many suggestions are made and plans proposed by which to solve the problem of vacant lands and idle hands, as tho the one were the corollary of the other. The oldest and most popular proposition appears to be what is known as the "back to the land movement," the central idea of which is that those who are not on the land should so arrange affairs that those on the land should be kept there, and that more of the masses of the people, and especially the unemployed, should be placed upon the land, where they might become producers, make homes for themselves, add to the

prosperity of the nation as a whole, and, at the same time, provide an opportunity for the kid-gloved non-producers to make their living by absorbing the greater portion of the profits of the settlers. In other words, the men who farm the farmers must see to it that there are plenty of farmers to be farmed.

The attitude of these men towards the farmer reminds one of the story of Busy Sam. "I hear you are married, Chloe?" said the mistress.

"Yes'm, I's married," answered Chloe cheerfully.

"And you have a good husband, Chloe?"

"Oh, yes'm. Sam, he ain't no loafer; he wucks mighty hard gettin' me lots of washin'!"

"Go Back to the Land"

After the collapse of the real estate boom in 1912, everyone began to advise everybody else to get out on the land, giving as a reason that the only true source of prosperity was agriculture. Bankers, who had advanced money on all kinds of foolish mortgages and agreements for sale on inflated city property, but who never had any money to give the farmer for legitimate purposes; manufacturers and merchants, who had been making thousands of dollars out of the purchasing power

creased 62 per cent., the rural population 17 per cent. In 1901 the proportion of the rural population to the entire population was 62 per cent.—in 1911 it was 54 per cent.

If agriculture is a true source of prosperity, and no one denies the statement, how is it that so many desert the source and endeavor to tap the stream of prosperity farther down? Is it not because it is considered more profitable to divert than to produce?

A young man milking a cow was accosted by a recruiting sergeant with the question, "Now, young man, why aren't you at the front?"

"'Cause there ain't any milk at that end, mister!" was the apt reply.

Canadian Emigration

But this is not all. According to United States statistics, during the year ending June 30, 1914, Canada lost to the United States 149,220 people. In the year ending June 30, 1915, there were 153,233 people who left Canada and took up their permanent residence in the United States. The figures for 1916 have not yet been published, but in April alone 14,040 moved across the line. The returns show that the majority in each case were not Americans returning to their former place of residence, but were Canadian citizens. Why has

Canada lost nearly half a million people to the United States during the last three years? While individuals, no doubt, have special reasons for the change, it is unquestionably the fact that the majority of the people who left Canada and settled on farms in the United States did so because of the economic conditions existing here. As one farmer put it, "I had to pay on an average 20 per cent. more for everything I bought and take from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. less for every-

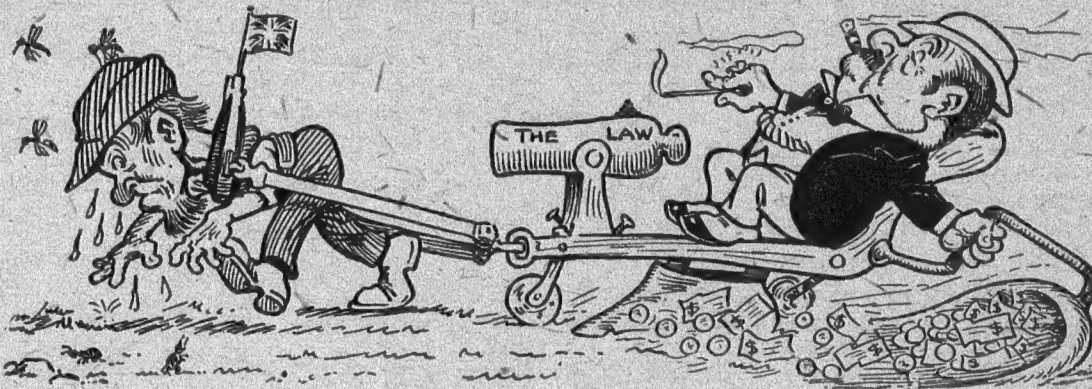
thing I sold." Some complained of the high cost of all services rendered to the farming community in particular, and there is no doubt that the fact that the settler in the first few years of his stay in this country had to purchase nearly all his supplies and material on credit tended to aggravate the condition of affairs. Then, too, the inadequacy of markets for all products of the farm, excepting possibly grain, was another reason given for leaving the country.

But Slight Success

No doubt there are many advocates of the "back to the land movement" who are quite sincere. For many years numerous schemes have been advocated, especially in Europe, and actual experiments made with the purpose of getting men back to the land. While not all of these have been failures, a comparatively small measure of success has been attained by any of them. Indeed, the results on the average may be said to have been discouraging.

There are two classes affected by the "back to the land" formula: First, those whose movement would really be a return, and, secondly, those to whom it would be in the nature of an introduction. It is not altogether speculative to suppose that the reason why men do not go back to the land has a certain affinity to the reason why men leave it at all.

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FARMING THE FARMER

of their get-rich-quick subdivision customers and who had, by their cursed high tariffs, done more than any other agency to ruin the farmer and to drive him off the land, rose from their roll-topped desks and in meetings and conventions implored their hearers, almost with tears in their eyes, to go back to the land.

It is easy to sit in your carriage,
And counsel the man on foot;
But get down and walk and you'll change
your talk,
As you feel the peg in your boot.
It is easy to tell the toiler
How best he can carry his pack;
But no one can rate a burden's weight
Until it has been on his back.

What was the cause of this sudden and heartfelt interest in the welfare of the farmer? Was it not the prospect of a scarcity of farmers to be farmed?

Urban and Rural Population

In the year 1800 there were only two cities in the United States with over 30,000 inhabitants, and these two cities contained less than 2 per cent. of the total population. By 1915 the number of cities of over 30,000 had grown to 204 and their aggregate number of inhabitants was 31 per cent. of the entire number for the country. In other words, about one-third of the total population of the United States is now gathered in cities of over 30,000 inhabitants.

During the ten years preceding census year (1911), Ontario's rural population decreased 52,000, while its urban population increased 392,000; or, to put it in another way, in 1901 the rural population of Ontario was 57 per cent. of the total population of the province, while in 1911 it was only 47 per cent.

In the prairie provinces gains were recorded, which was to be expected, as the entire energy of the Immigration Department had been concentrated on settling them, yet Saskatchewan, which showed the greatest percentage, had to admit an urban gain of 648 per cent. against a rural gain of 376 per cent. Manitoba had 184 per cent. urban gain against only 38 per cent. rural gain.

The total population of Canada increased in the decade by 34 per cent.; the urban population in-



Meeting the Gopher Problem

Extent of Damage---Various Poisons and Remedies

No one needs to be reminded of the seriousness of this problem. It is scarcely too much to say that from eight to ten million dollars was lost on last year's crop thru the depredations of this pest. Gophers took more than a good seed from the crop. Not only this, but the land was dug up and gathering the harvest rendered more difficult by these little mounds of earth. Manitoba's damage is estimated at \$2,250,000, and Saskatchewan's at something over \$4,000,000.

During the summer of 1915, at the Dominion Experiment Station at Scott, Sask., it was noted that gophers were at work along the edges of two fields. One field was in oats, the other in barley. With a view to ascertaining the actual losses experienced from these animals on the separate parts of the field, the following figures were secured:

Crop	Yield per acre when not attacked by gophers	Yield per acre when attacked by gophers	Loss per acre thru gophers
Oats	90 bus. 19 lbs.	79 bus. 14 lbs.	11 bus. 5 lbs.
Barley	40 bus. 41 lbs.	32 bus. 20 lbs.	8 bus. 21 lbs.

Gophers are very fond of tender young plants and travel long distances to reach such. They come not only from the land itself, but frequently from as far as three quarters of a mile away and congregate for the feed. This accounts for the apparent uselessness of applying poison, as this habit of coming long distances to appetizing forage ground is overlooked and the farmer comes to the conclusion that the poisoning was not effective. Gophers are not apt to come from adjoining land that is in crop.

Controlling the Gophers

The practicable methods of destruction on the average farm are confined to poisoning, shooting, trapping and suffocating. Poisoning, of course, is the most effective, and there are innumerable gopher poisons within the farmers' reach. Some are not reliable, but many of the most widely sold ones are very satisfactory and reasonable in price. Indeed at present when the price of strychnine and the various ingredients entering into the make-up of home prepared remedies is so high it is doubtful whether such are much cheaper than patented preparations. Such patented remedies, however, should be purchased on a guarantee of effectiveness or subject to analysis.

A recipe recommended by the Experimental Farms department of the Dominion Department of Agriculture in their recent bulletin No. 31 on gopher destruction, for its simplicity, effectiveness and cheapness is made up as follows: Dissolve one ounce of strychnine or sulphate of strychnine in one quart of vinegar, to which has been added one quart of hot water. Stir with a stick until all the strychnine is dissolved, boiling if necessary. Add one pound of sugar or one pint of molasses and a teaspoonful of oil of anise. Pour the hot solution over half a bushel of wheat, and, if necessary, add enough hot water to cover all the wheat. Let the grain stand in the solution for 24 hours and if any of the solution is there still unabsorbed, add a handful of shorts and stir the whole mixture well. Put a teaspoonful of the moist grain well into the entrance of each gopher hole.

As strychnine is a deadly poison, great care should be taken with all utensils used, and while mixing and handling poisoned grain, so that accidental poisoning of farm animals, children, and others may be prevented.

The cost is not great. The four gallons prepared as indicated above should be enough to treat half a section of land and also to a distance of a quarter of a mile or more on the outside of the same. The ordinary retail price of strychnine sulphate is about \$1 to \$1.25 an ounce.

When to Put Out Poison

The first application should be made as soon as the snow is off the ground in the early spring—the earlier the better—and some can be put out as the snow is leaving. The gophers are then hungry, other food is scarce, and their numbers are only about one-third of what they would be a few weeks later. It is also a period of great activity among the gophers. They are bounding in and out of the holes and are sure to pick up more of the poison. Much more can be done very early than at any time. If an effective application is made at this time there is infinitely less trouble during the season, except from those that come from outside places.

A good equipment consists of a pail of the poisoned grain suspended from the shoulder by means of a strap, and a dessert spoon with a long handle. The operator walks from end to end of the farm, each time covering a strip of not more than twenty-five yards on either side of the line he is following. In this way he is able to see every hole. He drops a spoonful of the poisoned grain well down each hole, thereby keeping it out of the reach of prairie chickens, and at the same time causing the gophers to die in their holes, where they are not a menace

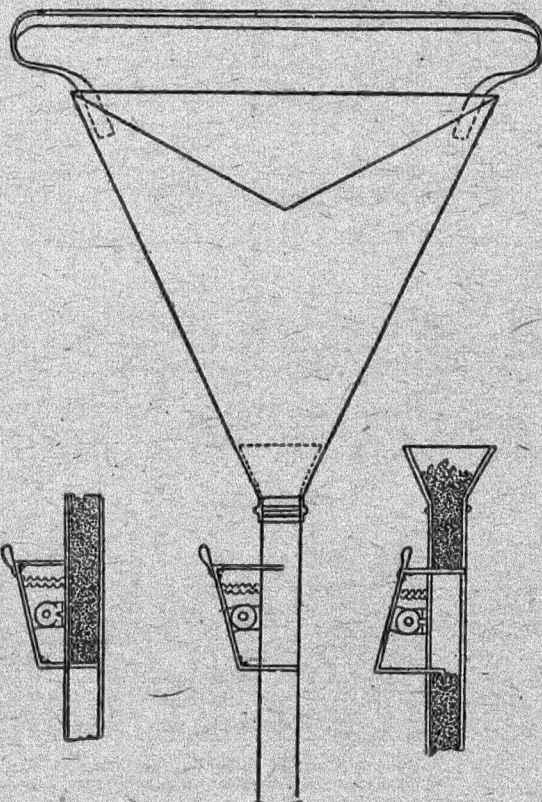
to anything else. After the farm has been thus covered, it is usually well to distribute the poison on a strip at least a hundred yards wide round the outside of the farm, in order to lessen the danger



Characteristic Gopher Attitude. They are said to have caused destruction to the amount of \$2,250,000 in Manitoba alone in 1916.

of inroads by gophers from adjacent land. We give on this page an illustration of a new device to lessen labor and secure greater rapidity in putting out poison.

An unfortunate point in the using of poisoned grain is that it kills many native birds, and it is needless to say that in distributing the poison care should be taken to prevent domestic animals getting enough to hurt them. It is said the amount that would kill a gopher would not be enough to kill a domestic hen, but one scarcely cares to take chances. This risk can be minimized by placing the poisoned bait, as indicated above, as far down the



An invention recently made by Robert Douglas, Lipton, Sask., to lessen the labor of distributing gopher poison. The sack at the top holds about a pailful of grain while the pipe leading from it is about three-quarters of an inch in diameter and about the length of a walking stick. By operating a spring on the side just enough grain is discharged at each hole without bending and with little stop. It saves backache and means rapid work. Patents have been applied for.

entrance to the holes as possible with the long-handled spoon mentioned.

The North Dakota Method

The method of poisoning that has been used with very good results in North Dakota is as follows: (1) Mix thoroughly one ounce strychnine alkaloid (powdered), and one ounce baking soda. (2) Sift

this into three quarters pint of thin, hot starch paste and stir to a creamy mass. The starch paste is made by dissolving one heaping tablespoonful of dry gloss starch in a little cold water, which is then added to three-quarters pint of boiling water. Boil and stir constantly until a clear thin paste is formed. (3) Add one quarter pint heavy corn syrup and a tablespoonful of glycerine, then stir thoroughly. (4) Add one-eighth ounce saccharine and stir thoroughly. (5) Pour this poison solution over twenty quarts of clean oats and mix thoroughly so that each grain is coated. Prepare the poisoned grain twenty to forty-eight hours before using. For mixing small quantities an ordinary galvanized wash tub is convenient. For larger quantities a tight, smooth box may be used, and the mixing done with a spade. (6) A teaspoonful of poisoned oats should be placed in each gopher hole on clean, hard ground, letting it scatter slightly as it falls (placed in this way it will not endanger the stock and birds). Do not put the poisoned grain on the loose dirt of the mound or of the holes. Each quart of the poisoned grain is sufficient to treat about sixty holes.

A formula recommended by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture is as follows:

Barley (clean grain free from other seeds) 20 quarts
Strychnine sulphate (ground or powdered) 1 ounce
Saccharine 1 teaspoonful
Gloss starch (ordinary laundry starch) 1/2 teacup
Water 1 1/2 pints

Dissolve the starch in a little cold water and add 1 1/2 pints of boiling water, making a rather thick solution. While hot stir in the strychnine and mix until free from lumps; then add the saccharine and beat thoroughly. Now pour the poisoned starch over the barley and stir rapidly until the starch is evenly distributed; then allow the grain to dry. When dry it will keep indefinitely without deterioration.

Other Methods of Destruction

The methods of shooting, trapping, snaring, drowning and suffocating are not very effective, as they take so much time, or are expensive; but when it is kept in mind that an average gopher litter is eight or ten, and that one gopher can easily destroy two or three bushels of grain, it will be seen that any method that results in the destruction of even one of these pests is to be recommended. Shooting is certainly interesting and effective and boys also find it effective in improving their marksmanship. The present prices of ammunition are somewhat more of a hindrance than ordinarily.

Trapping may be adopted where poisoning is not practicable, as in poultry runs, or to destroy the wanderers that come in from beyond the farm boundaries to the small fields about the house and gardens, after the main crop of gophers has been destroyed by poisoning. Traps must, of course, be visited frequently for emptying and resetting, as new victims are caught; but even so, a boy not otherwise employed can usefully occupy his time in looking after a few dozen traps placed in those parts of the farm where they will catch most gophers. It would not be found amiss to bonus a boy to the extent of a cent or two a head for every gopher caught or shot. In the case of the pocket gopher trapping seems to be the best means of control. His habits of life render him comparatively safe from the poisoning method and make trapping the main means of control. The pocket gopher digs a large number of runways which converge at a certain point. Traps should be placed in the bottom of the runway at this point of convergence. A slight excavation is necessary so that the pan of the trap is level with the bottom of the runway. The chain is carried to the surface at the side of the runway and fastened to a picket. The opening is then covered with a small board or shingle and the earth placed on top to exclude the light. Traps so set and attended by a boy who makes regular rounds will catch a large number daily, since many different families use the same runway. Early trapping is also most effective as the gophers are much more careless at that time than at any other later period.

"Gassing" the Gophers

In the state of Washington carbon disulphide or carbon bisulphide seems to have been used effectively. Bulletin No. 99 published by the Washington Experiment Station, Pullman, Wash., says:

Carbon bisulphide is an inflammable liquid which volatilizes readily on exposure to the air and forms a heavier-than-air gas which is poisonous. It should not be used in the presence of fire or a lighted match as it is explosive under such conditions; nor should it be inhaled unnecessarily. It should be used in the crude form as in this way it

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Farm Experiences

MAKE A GERMINATION TEST AT HOME

Where there is any doubt as to the germinating power or vitality of the seed it is advisable to have a test made. This can easily be done at home.

Where the seed was carefully grown on a hand selected seed plot or from a well ripened general crop, it may not be necessary. It is sometimes recommended to do this by laying the seed between layers of flannel or blotting paper, but this is not always dependable in the winter time, where the temperature fluctuates and an even degree of heat is not maintained. A more satisfactory method and one that may be depended on is what is termed the

"Dinner Plate Method"

To do this take two large dinner plates. Fill one with sand and if this is not available, soil will answer very well. Have the sand well moistened but not saturated. The grains used in the test should be representative of what will be used when seeded after being cleaned and graded. Count out an average sample of 100 grains—push them into the sand or soil, germ end down, until they are just under the surface. Cover this with the other plate and place in an even temperature in the room. The plate that covers the seed prevents too rapid evaporation of the moisture. It should be watched at times to prevent drying out, and kept slightly moistened, but not too wet or saturated. The number of days before germination takes place depends on the temperature of the room. In the winter time it may take longer than in the fall or early spring.

When the grains have germinated and the sprouts are showing, count may be made and the percentage of vigorous germination noted. They may be left until the grain is up several inches into the leaf stage and a more accurate count may be made. With oats and barley some allowance should be made as they do not germinate as readily as wheat until late in the season. Corn, peas, alfalfa or clover seed or grasses may be tested in a similar manner.

This method is so easy and simple that where there is any doubt as to the vitality of the seed, it should be made.—Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask.

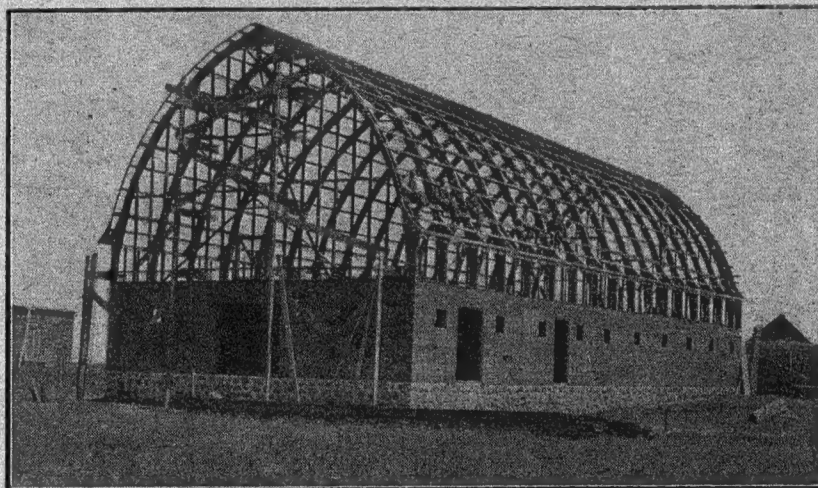
TO DEHORN CALVES

The problem of dehorning calves is now more easily solved than it was years ago. Instead of dehorning by the painful process of clipping and sawing off, farmers are today learning the value and economy of caustic potash for this purpose. This treatment must be applied as soon as "button-like" horns can be felt. Farmers should make it a rule to dehorn their calves when from five to ten days old, if possible, and when it is neglected any longer than this the dehorning is found to be a more difficult task. We have found no danger of blood poisoning or any other infection at this age. Before applying the potash all hair from and about the horns close to the skin should be removed. The potash is moistened slightly and rubbed over the skin which covers the point of the horn until the skin is white. One application of potash, if properly applied, is sufficient to prevent the growth of the horns. To avoid injury to the hands, wrap the stick of potash in heavy paper or cloth. Do not moisten the stick of potash too much for it will become a liquid and run down the calf's head and cause unnecessary burning. Always see that the calf is fastened securely to avoid applying the potash anywhere except the horns. One stick of caustic potash, if preserved properly in a tightly corked bottle, will serve to dehorn many calves. Caustic potash sticks can be secured at almost any drug store.—E.L.T., Alta.

MORDEN EXPERIMENTAL FARM

In the spring of 1915 the Dominion government purchased a half-section of land adjacent to the townsite of Morden, Man. The farm is one of the oldest in the district and had suffered a good deal

from the previous method of farming, so that the land was badly infested with weeds. This necessitated vigorous measures directed against the weed pest, and the preliminary work during 1915 consisted in cleaning up the land. A large area was summerfallowed and treated for couch grass during that season. A few acres were planted to corn, and another block seeded down with rye grass and red clover. Oats and barley were grown on the cleanest land, and yielded a fair crop. A small nursery was established and a few hedges of caragana planted out on the site of the future orchard.



BUILDING A NEW BARN ON THE FARM OF GORSELIN BROS., WILLOW RANCH, SASK.

Horticultural work will form the chief feature of the work of this station, and in the spring of 1916 the first orchard was established. Vegetable tests were carried out and the nursery enlarged to cover nearly one and a half acres. Next year another orchard will be established, where further tests will be carried out with all kinds of hardy fruits, including small fruits, apples, plums, cherries, and grapes. For this work S. A. Bjarnason, B.A., B.S.A., was appointed early in 1916.

A flock of over 70 ewes, with two purebred Hampshire rams were put on the farm last year. A field was seeded down to alfalfa, and another planted with field corn. Both made good progress—the corn giving an excellent crop. Steer feeding for profit was carried on during the winter of 1915-16, and at the present time two bunches of steers are being fed, one outside and the other in the barn.

WINTERING DRAFT COLTS

With a view to ascertaining the actual cost of raising colts, records have been kept on some of the Dominion Experimental Stations during the past four years of the amounts of feed consumed



On the Dominion Experiment Station, established at Morden, Man., in 1915. Corn has been grown quite successfully and sheep are an important crop.

and of the gain made by the colts. The brood mares at Scott, Sask., are grade Clydesdales, from 1,350 to 1,550 pounds. The mares are worked until foaling time, and are then rested for two weeks. Later they are used to do light work on the farm. The colts are kept in the barn when the mares are at work. When not at work, the mares and colts run in the pasture and are fed a little grain in addition to the pasturage, and the colts are weaned at about five months old. The daily rations for weanling colts have been about as follows: Morning—1½ pounds of oat chop, ½ pound of bran, 4 pounds of prairie hay. Noon—1½ pounds of oat

chop, ½ pound of bran, 3 pounds alfalfa hay. Night—Half sheaf of oats, with oat straw.

On two nights of the week the oat sheaf is replaced with two pounds of boiled oats. Salt is given in the feed three times per week, and the colts are watered three times daily.

Fed as indicated, the cost of feed for one colt for four and a half months during the past winter amounted to \$14.06. During the period the colt gained 115 pounds, and at one year old weighed 820 pounds. Colts a year older were fed twice the quantity of oat chop, and in addition one pound of alfalfa hay. The oat straw was also increased for the older colts.

It seems to have been found advisable to shelter colts up to two years of age during the winter, only allowing them out for an hour or so of exercise each day. They grow larger than where they are allowed to run out in the open fields during the day and only stabled at nights. In one case a colt was allowed to run out in the day during the first, second and third winters. A full brother, of inferior conformation, was allowed out during the first winter but during the second winter was kept in the barn and given good feed. The latter colt weighed as much at two years as the first did at three years. Where protection is afforded, either by trees, hills or a high board fence, etc., colts seem to have done equally as well outside, but on the open plains, without shelter of any kind, colts become chilled by the strong winds, if left out for too long a period, and do not make as satisfactory gains. In order to overcome this difficulty light, roomy box stalls in well-ventilated stables give the colts an opportunity to take some exercise inside, and this, when supplemented by an hour in the paddock, should keep them healthy and their limbs in good shape.

GROWING ALFALFA IN MANITOBA

It is about ten years since I first tried growing alfalfa. I sent to Washington and got the bacteria to inoculate the seed. This I sowed without a nurse crop (in fact I have never sowed with a nurse crop). I first used corn and potato ground. The first year it wintered well, but I made the mistake of cutting three times and it had no covering to go into the winter and the frost burst the crown of the plant. That variety was Turkestan.

Four years ago I got Grimm and sowed it in drills 22 inches apart. I cultivated between the rows. Part of this I kept for seed and threshed 455 lbs. seed off one acre. The next year I had a wonderful stand for seed again, but the early frost caught it before it matured. This year I had a good stand but owing to the government taking the clover huller from our district I did not keep it for seed. Two years ago I seeded about twenty acres, but made this mistake. About six acres I sowed too early in the spring and had it killed with spring frost. The rest I sowed in June and had a very good stand. Part of this was sowed on very light soil and part on heavy. Both made a good catch. I inoculated with soil from the old ground. I think it necessary to inoculate the ground. I think, to find the proper time to cut one should watch the root, and when you see new shoots starting, cut, without regard to the flower. We have fed it mostly to our calves and they did well on it. I think, with more experience, we can grow it in this country with good results.—Stephen Benson, Neepawa, Man.

TREATMENT OF GRAIN FOR SMUT

Within the past few years the losses due to smut in grain were considerable, not only in reducing the yield but lowering the quality of the grain and grade, and consequently the price. A double loss, both in yield and grade. At this time conditions are much improved, but there is still evidence of smut in some quarters. There is absolutely no

Continued on Page 22

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU

Ever since I had the pleasure of hearing Julia Lathrop address a great audience of women at Columbia University last summer I have wanted to tell our readers something about this interesting woman and her work.

It is now over four years since the federal government of the United States awakened to a realization that the children of that country were an asset, not as great an asset as pigs and cows and horses, to be sure, but still an asset. So a Children's Bureau was established at Washington with just one object—to investigate child welfare.

The work of organizing this Bureau was given in to the hands of Miss Julia Lathrop, a social worker of national reputation. She has spent much time as a voluntary worker at Hull House, Chicago, and has made a special study of the care of the insane, the better education of children and juvenile courts. She has several times visited foreign countries for observation and study of methods. Despite this very unusual equipment for her work Miss Lathrop, like most people who count in a big way in the world's work, is peculiarly modest and unaffected in her manner and appearance. It would be difficult to think of anyone, who in breadth of vision and sympathy is better qualified to adopt a nation's children.

The Bureau began in quite a small way with about fifteen of a staff, and the first year was largely devoted to a study in infant mortality in Johnstown, Pa. (one of the centres of the steel industry) and Montclair, N.J., a suburban community. By the third year the staff had increased to seventy-six and the annual appropriation from \$25,640 to \$164,640. The increased numbers permitted the organization of the staff into five divisions, statistic library, industry, hygiene and social service. For the experts and field agents required for this larger staff exacting examinations were held and very special qualifications and experience demanded.

The great object of this bureau is investigation. Its main work is to ascertain the facts concerning Infant Mortality, Child Labor, Delinquency and Dependency. It is felt that if the facts can be brought to the attention of the people local organizations can be depended upon to carry on the work of reform. It was found that the Infant Mortality rate in the better residential wards of Johnstown was 50 while in one of the poorer wards it was 271. The average death rate was 134.

As an evidence that this faith in the people is not misplaced it may be noted that as soon as the report on Infant Mortality for Johnstown was published the Chamber of Commerce appointed an Infant Mortality Committee, composed of influential citizens to wrestle with the problem, and to carry on its work indefinitely. This committee, with the co-operation of various public-spirited organizations, has already secured infant welfare nurses, an improved milk supply, a baby welfare station, and is working towards securing a complete sewerage system.

The Bureau assists local organizations to carry on the work by supplying, as far as its very limited means permits, literature on baby saving campaigns and infant care and by exhibits and moving pictures.

The general negligence in regard to the registration of the births of children, which greatly hampered the work of the Bureau led to a very active campaign in the interests of more complete registration of births.

A social study of 798 mental defectives in the District of Columbia was undertaken and it was found that 54 per cent. were abroad in the community in varying degrees of helplessness and neglect and only 12 per cent. were under proper care.

The Bureau has compiled all the laws relating to child labor and compulsory school attendance and made a reference index of all the laws in the United States relating to children.

A survey of recreation in the District of Columbia was made and a study of the social conditions and needs of the feeble-minded in the State of Delaware.

A baby week all over the United States was organized with the co-operation of the General Federation of Women's clubs and aroused so much interest that the office was nearly swamped with work.

This will give some idea of the nature and scope of the work for

which Miss Lathrop and her assistants are responsible, and make it plain why her department felt justified in asking for an appropriation of \$352,160 for 1917.

The story is told here to awaken our women to the need for some official organized work of this kind



MISS JULIA LATHROP
Head of the Children's Bureau, Washington.

in Canada, where we have very much the same conditions as exist in the country to the south.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

NURSES FOR MILITARY SERVICE

Over and over again requests come in for information concerning the requirements for nurses to go overseas, and how applications should be made.

Upon applying to the military authorities for particulars I was told to advise those who asked to write to their own military headquarters for information.

Those in Alberta should address their letters to the A.D.N.S. Military District 13, Calgary, Alta.; in Saskatchewan to the A.D.N.S. Military District 12, Regina, Sask., and in Manitoba to the A.D.N.S. Military District 10, Winnipeg, Man.

CONCLUDING DISCUSSION ON FRANCHISE

After this issue no more letters will be published concerning the extension of the franchise to foreign born women. Both sides of the question have been given a pretty good airing, so that little remains to be said. Also the Manitoba Immigration Department has just opened a bureau in the United States to induce American farmers to come and buy farms in Manitoba. Some of the statements in regard to the absolute absence of rights in this country of foreign born citizens contained in letters to this page would not make very good immigration literature for Manitoba. Please turn your attention to Free Trade instead.—F.M.B.

A RUG AND CURTAIN PROBLEM

Dear Miss Beynon:—I've been a silent reader for two years now and as I'm perplexed I wish your advice, as I see you helping others. I have a large rug, 12 ft. x 14 ft., with no holes in it, which is worn and faded past living room use. Is there not a paint, stain or something with which I can make it serviceable for the dining room? My furniture is Mission and Fumed Oak. Also please, which is nicest for living room curtains, white or ecru, with mission furniture and dark oak wood-work?

I remain,
A FARMER'S WIFE.

Answer

One of the readers of this page came to me at the Alberta Convention last year and told me that she had taken a brush and a pot of hot dye and made a good job of dyeing an old rug that was the wrong color for her room. She just spread the rug out on the floor and applied the color with a brush. I have never tried it but she said the result was very satisfactory. I would recommend several thicknesses of paper underneath to protect the floor. I would prefer ecru curtains.

A BOOK ON DECORATION

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am an interested reader of your paper and especially interested in your house plans and decorations as I hope to get a new house too in the near future kindly let me know thru your valuable page if there is a book that I could buy on house furnishing and decoration which I could use as a guide in furnishing my house. I am afraid if I were to use my own judgement I would paint everything light blue.

Thanking you in advance and wishing your page every success.

Mrs. L. S.

Answer

Lest you should carry out your threat and paint everything light blue I hasten to give you the name of a book on house decoration. A very good book is "Furnishing the Home of Good Taste," by Lucy Abbott Throop, price \$2.00, published by McBride, Nast and Co., Union Square, New York.

BAR WOMEN FROM CHARITY BOARDS

Eighteen amendments were submitted to the voters of Louisiana at the last election and all of them carried, except one—the amendment making women eligible to serve on charity and school boards. In an article in a New Orleans paper, Miss Jean Gordon writes that the women of the entire State were punished because the Mothers' Co-operative Clubs and the school teachers had studied a certain bond issue to be voted on, and so discovered that every department of the city was well provided for, except the public schools. Anxious to register a protest against this discrimination, the women took the opportunity to test the advice given by most politicians and all antis: "Ladies, your influence is stronger than a vote. Good men will always be influenced by what the ladies want."

Yet all the influence put into meetings and the papers was wasted. The politicians sent out instructions to "give it to the ladies in the neck." The Louisiana press unanimously condemned this discrimination.—The Woman's Journal.

Contributions Wanted

OUR READERS ARE INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE SPECIAL HOME NUMBER

The readers of The Guide are asked to participate in making the Annual Home Number the best possible issue from the homemakers point of view.

To this end we would like to secure letters on the following subjects:—

How to Link the Church more closely to the Community.

In many districts the church and the people seem to be drifting apart, and in others it is not meeting the needs of the people as fully as it might. What's to be done about it?

A Plan for a Back Yard Clean-Up Campaign for Rural Districts.

One of the worst features of many farm homes is the condition of the back yard. Lay out a plan of campaign to induce all the farmers in the district to join in a clean-up campaign or, better still, tell about one that has worked.

Correcting Flagrant Faults in Children.

How should one undertake to cure a child of selfishness, fit of temper, shyness, lying and other faults?

Teaching Children to Help in the Home.

Does it pay? How much, and what kind of work ought they be given to do? When should one begin?

Getting Boys and Girls Interested in Community Work.

This includes besides boys' and girls' clubs any help boys and girls have given in assisting with social and charitable work.

Giving the Young People a Financial Interest in the Farm and Stock.

Does it increase their interest in Country Life?

Making Over Clothing for Children.

How to clean and prepare the cloth for cutting, etc.

An Independent Income for Farm Women.

Actual experience of women who have made money for themselves off the farm.

The Best Expenditure of the Household Income.

The science of buying food and clothing wisely.

What Club Life is doing for Farm Women.

First hand stories of the profit derived from club work.

In order to compensate for the time and trouble involved and to insure a more even distribution of favors than the prize system made possible The Guide will pay at its usual rates for all contributions and illustrations it uses.

Contributions must be addressed to Francis Marion Beynon, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man., and must be mailed so as to arrive not later than March 14.

Y.M.C.A. WORK AT THE FRONT

Address by H. R. Hadcock re Y.M.C.A. Camp Work

(Extract from Official Minutes of the Convention)

H. R. Hadcock, secretary of the Military Service Department of the Y.M.C.A. at Calgary, then addressed the convention; commenting on the constructive forces the farmers' organizations represented in the country, and commented on the splendid address of President Wood. He said, "I wish that he was in some other place long enough to give that address; in my estimation it is a splendid Christian sentiment, that the boys overseas might know something of the reconstruction that has started in the home land while they were saving our borders." He said men and women from all over this province were presenting resolutions here that would mould the life of the province and in the years following the war the province would develop at a speed that we little dream of today. He said he had come to tell them briefly what the Y.M.C.A. is doing for our Canadian soldiers, a service they are proud to give on behalf of the people at home. He said they had seventy-two secretaries serving with the 350,000 men. These secretaries have the aid of a number of Y.M.C.A. men from the battalions.

He spoke of the operations of the Y.M.C.A. at the military camps in Canada, the internment camps, the camps in England, and the work at the front. He said that every ten days 140,000 magazines alone were sent to France. "Do you get that? Sending that number a year is a lot, yet we send that oftener than once a month, yet I find in letters that men over in France need magazines, and with your help we must try to reach them." He said that the post office department had turned over to the Y.M.C.A. tons of newspapers that people send over for the Y.M.C.A. to distribute. He mentioned the work at the camps, such as lectures, moving pictures, sing-songs, religious meetings, educational classes and a full program of recreation. He mentioned one instance where they had organized a boxing tournament as a counter-attraction. Free drink was to be on hand. The tournament lasted six nights; over one hundred men took part and thousands looked on in place of going on a "bat." Maybe you don't believe in boxing, but I saw where it was a clean, interesting program for hundreds of men.

Encouraging Letter Writing

He spoke of a troop train, and the facilities the Y. provided for letter writing, reading, etc. He said the letters that come from England, France, etc., did not come by accident. They realized that next to a visit home was a letter from home, and one to his home, and one way to serve the men was to keep them tied up to their home and that is why they have been giving them millions of sheets of paper free. He referred to what the women of England were doing, and said, "I wish we could get the benefit of the spirit of service, regeneration and reconstruction in this country the same as we have in England. The Queen of England stands behind the counter once a week and serves the Tommy and talks with him, and it is a big thing for our boys to have an opportunity to talk to a decent woman, get a glimpse of home, some of the spirit of home, a power that holds men fast. Men have told us that the day they stopped writing home was the day they went astray." The Englishman is at home, he can get there in an hour's time, but our boys are far away, and the Y.M.C.A. represents you. In some of the Y. huts, one night a week is given to letter writing; and they have library books. "Our boys are reading books." We have a thousand books in one place and the secretary tells me they very seldom have one hundred books on the shelves.

Mr. Hadcock then went on to tell of the work of the Y.M.C.A. huts at the very front, the firing line; they established their dugouts as close to the front as they could get, and served hot drinks, etc., to the men as they came out of the trenches.

Branches On Somme Front

He said they have thirty-five branches in the Somme section. He said that the English and Australian associations looked over the Somme and said it was

impossible for the Y.M.C.A. to go in there, but the Canadian Y.M.C.A. was on the ground when our boys took the section over. The headquarters of the Y.M.C.A. on the Somme was located in an old sugar refinery with a tall chimney that was often under fire by the Germans.

The army was being fed as no army ever had been fed, but the men wanted variety and cheer. He said: "I think of Duncan (of Edmonton) who wrote he was standing behind a counter in the early morning serving coffee and cake and a smile to a line of Canadian boys coming out of the trenches, cold, tired and discouraged. Some Edmonton boys came along and asked for newspapers, and Duncan was able to produce some Edmonton papers. You can understand the rejuvenation that followed. When you crush the will out of a man, he has lost all that which makes him. That was the opportunity, among others, to bring back to those men the will power that is so characteristic of our dashing and unconquerable Canadian boys."

In France the Y.M.C.A. has refreshment booths that furnish "eats" that supplement the rations. One of the secretaries, Capt. Bishop, told of finding one morning two hundred men waiting to be served, and the line did not decrease while he attended. One young fellow had literally crawled for some three miles thru shell fire, and when he got there he asked for "canned fruit." The secretary said he did not have any, and the soldier swore, and the secretary said, "I did not blame him. We should have had it there." And so they should, and I beg of you friends to make it possible to put canned fruit there. Our boys need variety. "When they want canned fruit bad enough to walk for three miles, to risk their life every twenty feet of those three miles, friends, it is up to us to get canned fruit to them."

"I think of this Y.M.C.A. as a religious force, and I do not apologize for it as a religious force. May I say our boys have a religious life that appeals to them today that they did not know about. No, the organization is not one that can just take care of the physical wants of our men, but to go with the Christian ideal, as your president so ably said this morning, not to keep away from contaminating things of the world, but to go in and serve by providing a proper substitute."

Mr. Hadcock then made an appeal for personal assistance from those present, and also that each one would be a messenger to his local centre, and send all contributions to the Military Fund, Y.M.C.A., Calgary.

EXPLAINED BENEFITS OF AMALGAMATION

Islay Local No. 198 held a very successful entertainment on Tuesday evening, January 16. Addresses were given by several speakers, interspersed with solos. The first speaker, Mr. McLennan, pointed out the benefits which the farmers of Alberta would receive thru the amalgamation of The Grain Growers' Grain Company and the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company. Mr. McIntyre, of the Agricultural College, Vermilion, spoke on Rural Credit, explaining to those present how the proposed scheme was to be worked out, giving cheaper money to farmers for the improvement of their farms and for purchasing stock and other equipment necessary for the running of a successful farm. Mr. Rafn, a director of the U.F.A. from Edmonton District gave a very inspiring and encouraging address to all U.F.A. members, giving the history of the U.F.A. from its beginning up to the present time. Lunch was served at the Women's Institute, after which the floor was cleared and many enjoyed themselves with the usual pastime until the early hours of morning, all going home feeling that they had benefited by coming together. Nine new members were added to the union.

Henry Davison, secretary of Darwall

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

Local, No. 621, reports that the local had twenty-three members last year, and he has enrolled thirty members for 1917.

TO DEBATE "CONSCRIPTION FOR CANADA"

E. H. Benner, secretary of Moyerton Local, No. 184, reports that the union held a euchre party and dance on Jan. 18 which proved very successful, everyone going home perfectly satisfied. On the 20th the weather was very cold but a nice crowd turned out to the meeting which was called for that evening, including three ladies, and a delightful time was spent. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read it was decided to elect officers and directors for the year, with the following results. President: W. H. Collins; vice-president, James McDonald; directors, H. Thibodeau, Adam McDonald and J. Holgate; secretary-treasurer, E. H. Benner, Jr. After some financial arrangements were discussed and a resolution passed to increase the membership as much as possible it was decided to take up "Woman Suffrage" as the debate at the next meeting. At a later meeting "Conscription for Canada" will be threshed out. Messrs. Aitken, Thibodeau and Collins will endeavor to show us that the women have no right to vote, while Messrs. McDonald, Gaunt and Holgate will defend their rights. Adam McDonald was appointed to represent us at the convention. We expect to have an interesting report from him on all points taken up by the delegates.

A LIVE CONVENTION AT PONOKA

F. J. Bullock, secretary, reports that the second annual convention of the Ponoka District association was held in the Ponoka town hall, on Saturday, December 16, and was the best farmers' meeting ever held in the district. Forty delegates registered and the hall was filled with visitors. The morning session was taken up with a directors' meeting, and appointing committees. As the mayor and town council found it impossible to attend the meeting, Pres. James called on Geo. Gordon, editor of the Ponoka Herald, to open the meeting. This he did in a few well chosen words. Dr. Campbell, M.L.A., followed and spoke on free hospitals, wider markets and rural credit system. President F. S. James began his address by asking the people to bear with him as it was his first appearance before such a large audience and he felt his position very much. He was very proud to be president of such an organization as the Ponoka District association, which was in a flourishing condition, but he thought that there was still room for improvement and hoped to see a large increase in membership the coming year. On account of an earlier engagement, President Wood of the U.F.A. was unable to be present, but Secretary P. P. Woodbridge was present and gave an able and instructive account of the working of the association which was closely followed and highly appreciated.

Mrs. Parly, president of the U.F.W.A., gave a very entertaining and instructive address on the objects and aims of their branch of the association. The secretary reported that there were fifteen local unions connected with the Ponoka District association and they had a paid-up membership of 343. The amount of business done during the year was twelve carloads of commodities, amounting to \$12,232.70; they had sold 6,064 hogs for \$95,401.40 and stated that \$7,000.00 was his estimate of the saving by co-operation. Resolutions were passed to rent, or erect, a warehouse to store goods that were ordered and not taken off car on time, and to build a house over the U.F.A. Scales at the stockyards.

Acting on the suggestion of P. P. Woodbridge, a resolution was passed to incorporate. The officers elected for 1917 are: President, F. S. James (re-

lected); vice-president, D. A. Morrow; directors, the secretaries of the locals. The evening meeting was largely taken up with the discussion of questions raised by the members, and Mr. Woodbridge was kept busy answering questions and giving information. Geo. F. Root and Geo. Gordon had rather a heated debate on the free hospital movement. The male choir from Climax local sang several songs, and John R. Jones sang two U.F.A. songs of his own composition. The convention was a decided success in every way and should cause a large increase in members to the locals in this district.

AIMS OF A DISTRICT ASSOCIATION

T. B. Goodall, secretary, reports that Tring District association was organized on January 6, 1917, by elected delegates from Belcamp, Riverton, Stretton and Tring local unions of the U.F.A. A few of the aims of this district association are: 1. To draw the local unions into closer co-operation in every way.

2. To form a connecting link between the head association and the local unions.

3. By larger representation, to assist more effectively in settling many local municipal and provincial matters.

4. To strengthen and support the efforts and interest in local unions.

5. To co-operate more effectively in the buying of commodities.

These are a few of the advantages which may be derived from a district association and I have no doubt that many others will immediately occur to us.

The executive of the District association, as at present constituted is: President, F. A. Hancock, of Stretton Local; secretary-treasurer, T. B. Goodall, of Tring Local; directors, T. Farrell, Belcamp; W. Skinner, Riverton; R. Sonly, Stretton; J. C. Dale, Tring, the idea being to have one director from each union in the association. With regard to finance it was decided that each local union in the district association should forward to the secretary-treasurer twenty-five cents per head of its membership to cover stationery, mailing account, etc. The next meeting of the District association is called for Saturday, February 10, 1917, at Tring school house, at 2 p.m., and it is hoped that all unions will be represented.

SAVED \$3,250 ON FLOUR ALONE

Norman Burke, secretary of Highland Local No. 557, reports:—The annual meeting of the U.F.A. was held in Delia on Saturday, December 16, and reports from all sources showed the organization to be in a very prosperous condition. The membership showed an increase over previous years, and the finances a comfortable balance on the right side of the ledger. The secretary's report indicated that during the year the Union had handled thru the Farmers' Elevator here, 50,000 lbs. of twine, nine cars of flour and mill feed, one car of cedar posts, one car of apples, and disposed of twelve cars of livestock. A large quantity of formalin was purchased co-operatively thru the Kennedy Drug Company. It was pointed out that the savings to the farmers thru these operations amounted to several thousand dollars. The saving on flour alone amounted to over \$3,250.00. This in itself is a strong argument why all farmers should be members of the U.F.A. There was some discussion re the building of a warehouse in connection with the Farmers' Elevator and on the motion of Messrs. Burke and Bryan it was decided unanimously that this Union endorse the plan of building a flat warehouse of large capacity at the elevator at this point, and that the directors of the local board of said elevator be requested to take the necessary steps to secure its erection at the earliest possible moment. It is hoped that this new addition will have a capacity of one hundred thousand bushels. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Edgar Venus; Vice-President, Gilbert Morrison; Secretary-Treasurer, Norman Burke, also a board of nine directors. The union will hold meetings the first and third Saturdays of each month, beginning at 2.30 p.m.

WOODNORTH'S ANNUAL SOCIAL

Our annual social and dance, held at Woodnorth on February 6, was a great success both as to speakers and audience, the latter numbering somewhere around 300. The meeting was called to order at 8.15 by President G. W. Stevenson, who, after a few remarks, called on Mr. Smith, an ex-president, who spoke on the grading of grain which, in his opinion, was often unfair to the farmers, especially to those growing Marquis wheat. Weight and milling value would require to be given greater prominence in determining the price rather than technical interpretation of the grading system.

Mr. Boyne, of Virden, gave a very good outline of the work which had been done thru The Grain Growers' Grain Co., which has been the biggest boon the farmers of the West have attained, working for the best interests of the farmer both in grain marketing and co-operative securing of supplies used by the farmer. He gave an outline of what The Grain Growers' Grain Co. had already accomplished and what they had in view. He urged every farmer to become members of their local association and also to deal with The Grain Growers' Grain Co., as by sticking together was the only way they could successfully overcome the difficulties and oppression of the "big interests."

Mr. Mooney, another ex-president, explained the municipal seed grain arrangement, and said it was not really the best way to get seed if people were in a position to get it in any other way, as there would be some slight charges to cover expenses.

Mr. McDonald, of Virden, addressed the meeting, stating that he would have taken it as a personal slight if he had not been invited, as he considered himself the father of the Woodnorth Association, having been its organizer. He had never missed one of their socials yet. He approved of their plan of electing a new president each year, as it was a progressive way. New workers brought new ideas which, added to the experiences of the past presidents, was sure to produce good results.

Geo. Gordon Speaks

Geo. Gordon, of Oak Lake, district director on the Central board, stated that this was his first visit as their director, and not being used to platform speaking he had felt glad to be among strangers; it was a little surprise to him to see two members from his own association sitting just in front of him. He need have had no qualms of conscience, as he gave a very good address on Grain Growers' work in general. He mentioned what they had been able to do in Oak Lake thru co-operation. They got all their coal and lumber thru The Grain Growers' Grain Co. He stated that they had raised over \$1,700 thru their Patriotic Acre fund, as well as sending a car of flour to the Belgians. He strongly urged every farmer to stick to his local association and help the good work along. The farmers were the backbone of the nation, and if they stuck together as an organized body they might get almost anything in reason that they wanted.

Mrs. Wm. Hill spoke on the ability of women to help win the war, urging every true British woman to be willing to help on the farm or wherever their duty called them, so as to leave our young men free to go overseas to fight our common enemy.

Chas. Wedow moved the adoption of the Farmers' Platform, as outlined by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, which was unanimously carried.

Songs by Miss Dingman, of Cromer, and Miss Robertson, of Toronto, as well as some sketches by Mrs. Wm. Leech of a humorous nature helped to make a very attractive evening's entertainment. Mrs. Robt. Leslie gave some very fine violin solos, and luncheon was served by the ladies, after which dancing was indulged in until quite late. Our next social meeting is to be held on March 6, and takes the form of a debate and will finish with a dance.—Contributed by J. Matthewson, Sec.

ORGANIZATION NOTES

The following points have been visited by Wm. Alison, organizer in the

Souris district, and some very interesting and helpful meetings have been held:

A meeting was held in the Copley school (near Lyleton), and a new branch organized with the following officers: President, Chas. Howard; vice-president, A. W. Winthorpe; secretary, Henry Spears, Copley P.O. They had a fairly good meeting, with fourteen members joining at this first meeting.

A meeting was held in the Cameron school, one mile north of Cameron, with Mark Wren as president, W. Mallo, vice-president, and Chas. Ruskin as secretary. They are expecting to have a good live branch here in the near future.

A branch composed of the farmers of the Coultervale district and farmers in the vicinity of Coulter school are planning to hold meetings alternately in these two schools. The president is J. Renwick, vice-president, E. Andrews, and secretary, J. B. Elliott, Coulter P.O. They have now twenty-one members. Geo. Love, of Ninga, assisted in organizing these meetings.

Snow storms and blocked roads have hindered the work of organization to a very great extent lately.

COMPENSATION ACT RESOLUTION

W. J. Jasper, secretary of the Hartney G.G.A., reports a special meeting that was called to discuss the Workmen's Compensation Act. After the provisions of the act had been gone over very carefully, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: Moved by J. S. Wadsworth, seconded by E. H. L. Thomas, that we hereby express our most emphatic disapproval of that portion of the Workmen's Compensation Act relating to farmers being required to pay a premium for insurance on the men employed on threshing outfits. And we consider the government would be well advised to have that clause or portion of the Act removed.

Note.—The above is a sample of a number of reports coming from various associations expressing themselves along similar lines. It may be of interest to our local branches to state here that this matter has been taken up with the government by the executive, who are giving it the closest possible attention. We are led to believe that we may expect an amendment to the Act covering the point referred to in the above resolution.

ROSENEATH SECURES SEED

R. Mansfield, secretary of the above branch, writes as follows: A special meeting of the Roseneath Branch was held on February 2. The special object of the meeting was for the purpose of securing seed grain for the farmers in this locality. After a careful examination of a number of samples submitted it was decided to buy a quantity of No. 1 Marquis which was offered by the Saskatchewan government. Those members present who placed an order deposited the usual 25 per cent., and arrangements were completed by the secretary for making shipment at their earliest possible convenience.

BRANCHES REPORTED DUES RECENTLY

The following branches have recently sent in membership dues to the Central office: Oakville, Ashville, Woodmore, Harrow, Carman, Bethany, Springhill, Gladstone, Binscarth, Winchester, Forrest, Grassmere, Avonlea, Graysville, Carrick, Butler, Springbrook, Terence.

SPRINGHILL MEETING

On February 9, Springhill Grain Growers held their monthly meeting, which was featured by a good attend-

ance and consequently an interesting variety of discussion.

Just before starting to deal with Grain Growers' business, a preliminary meeting was held to discuss the organization of a beef ring. After an explanation of the system by the secretary and others, it was decided to have the secretary get the required number of members and then call a special meeting, so that we may get started with it as soon as possible.

A. J. M. Poole gave his experience in marketing poultry, showing the gain he made of seven cents per pound by shipping to the Farmers' and Gardeners' Produce Exchange in Winnipeg instead of selling to the butcher for only thirteen cents, which was the price that was being paid. Quite a little difference, all right.

An interesting report was given by J. V. and Mrs. Pekary, delegates to the Brandon convention, followed by comments by A. J. M. Poole. They each made special mention of the success of the convention.

A discussion of some length followed on the Workmen's Compensation Act, and it met with general disfavor with everybody. A resolution to the effect, moved by T. Pearson and seconded, was passed, and a delegation who are to attend a conference on same in Franklin were instructed to present same.

The next meeting is to be held on March 2, and a large amount of business is in view for that meeting.

J. V. PEKARY,
Secretary.

LIVE ASSOCIATION AT CRANMER

R. Chapman, of Ninga, president of the Souris District Association, accompanied by Organizer Wm. Alison attended the annual meeting of the Cranmer Branch last week. The following officers were elected for the present year: Jno. Robinson, President; M. Millard, Vice-President; G. K. Killam, Secretary-Treasurer, with six men and four women directors. A full house greeted the speakers on this occasion and a number added to the membership roll. Orders were received for a car of Seed Wheat and arrangements made to hold a meeting of a Social and Educational nature on February 13. This branch is less than a year old and the many of the members suffered severely thru hail and rust the past season—they are still optimistic and will have a good live organization existing which will help to build up a community spirit in the district.

A WORTHY CAUSE

We are all yearning for the war to terminate soon and with an unquestioned victory for the Allies. Everyone is ready to do the thing which he considers will bring about the best results. Hundreds of the readers of the Grain Growers' Guide would gladly help if they knew how they could do so to the best advantage. We would like to point out an excellent way of having a part; whatever our feelings may be in regard to fighting, there is one service on which we all look with favor. This is the splendid work of the Military Y.M.C.A.

It is true that the government is making the best provision which was ever made for soldiers, and is providing splendidly. But, from the experience of the past two years, it has been shown that the Y.M.C.A. is making a big contribution to the comfort, welfare and safety of our boys. All the way from Victoria to the front line trenches, they are providing letter paper and magazines freely by the thousands. They conduct concerts, illustrated lectures, moving picture shows, sing songs, and Bible classes. They run refreshment booths almost at

the very front, where at times, they give away hundreds of cups of cocoa or coffee. They arrange for sports and recreation, and in scores of ways help our men to win the war.

The following, written by a corporal of the 203rd in Bramshott, could be duplicated by the hundreds:

"The Y.M.C.A. is doing great service to the boys in khaki over here. We had the best of accommodation when up at London, and the service they render us is wonderful. One thing I have decided to do and that is to be a life member of the Y.M.C.A. if we ever come back, for what they are doing for us boys here. They make everything so congenial for us that it is just our second home. We boys that have never been away from home before think that the Y.M.C.A. is the only place."

An officer of the 45th Battalion (Brandon), home on leave, said: "It is the most humane thing in France." A Portage la Prairie doctor with the Army Medical Corps, writes:

"The Y.M.C.A. coffee stand is the last evidence of humanity as our boys go forward to their grim job in the trenches, the last sign that anybody cares. There they get their last hot drink, perhaps for days, and first hot drink when they come out. The work of the Y.M.C.A. further back on the lines of communication and in the training camps in France and England, not to say Canada, is only second to this."

Thousands of letters speak of the value of the "Red Triangle Service." The work is costing the National Council of the Y.M.C.A. at the rate of more than \$1,000.00 per day. They have no income apart from donations and subscriptions. Every reader could help to some extent. This appeal is on behalf of our boys.

Note:—Parties wishing to make contributions for the above object may send the same to the secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg. All contributions so sent will be acknowledged thru the columns of the Grain Growers' Guide, and the parties or associations so contributing will receive credit in the same way as they are receiving for contributions to the Patriotic Acre Fund.

CONCERT AND SOCIAL AT ROARING RIVER

The concert and social announced by the Roaring River Branch as taking place on March 2 has been changed to March 9. Another similar social was taking place on the first date arranged, and the Grain Growers moved theirs on for one week later. This now gives readers of The Guide ample time to take in this social evening of the Roaring River Grain Growers' Association, which they have arranged a good program for.

PORTAGE DISTRICT CONVENTION

The Portage la Prairie District of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association will hold their first convention of 1917 in the Municipal Hall, Portage la Prairie, on March 2, commencing at 10.30.

President R. C. Henders is expected to be present and address the convention on the advantages of the association. The Farmers' Platform will be discussed by several district speakers, also our educational system as connected with the Grain Growers' Association. It is the desire of the district officers that each local send a good delegation to this convention. A special invitation is extended to the ladies.

BEN. RICHARDSON,
Beaver P.O. District Secretary.

PATRIOTIC ACRE CONTRIBUTION

Alex. Kippen, of the Strathclair G.G. Association, contributes the sum of twenty dollars to the above fund. This was handed to the Central office by Secretary Williamson when in the city last week.

LOCAL WENT SECURITY

Central Secretary:—Your valued favor of the 1st inst., re the question of cattle buying, is just to hand, and I would thank you for your criticisms of my rather weak and incomplete article on the subject. In view of the fact that this little letter was gotten up to help untangle some queer and false impressions that were, no doubt, strictly local, I can fully understand why you were unable to follow me. For instance: Three of our members here came to me about three weeks ago with a long tale of woe to the effect—briefly—that they had seen in the agricultural papers that the government and the banks were ready to assist the farmers to buy cattle, that all kinds of cattle were available, and the money forthcoming at once. These men thought all they had to do was to walk into the bank and ask for one thousand dollars each to buy cattle with and that they would get it. Of course, they were turned down, simply because they have not the patents to their land, have only four and five horses each, and, generally speaking are not what any banker would consider good risk. Several cases of this came to my notice in one way and another, whereupon I took the matter up with the local banker in order to be able to talk intelligently and authoritatively to these farmers who thought the banks and the government were making fools of them.

The ideas some of these disappointed men expressed here would wring a smile almost from any stone image. However, one banker suggested that our Local pass a by-law authorizing the directors to borrow money, stating that he, personally, would not hesitate an instant to accept the note of a farmer endorsed by our local thus empowered. We then discussed various ways for the farmer to secure the local, and finally concluded that a lien on the stock and increase would be the most satisfactory. This would put the local in the position—practically—of vendor, and the lien referred to would take precedence over exemptions. Am I right there?

It was not in my mind to make any changes in the Local, other than to pass this by-law, the local merely endorsing the farmers' note, as an individual with all that it implies, after, of course, making a careful investigation of the farmer's standing.

Neighbors Pooled Assets

I regret having to take up so much of your valuable time, but this question is, as you say, important, and the farmers themselves are very slow to realize just how much help the local can be to them. I have not the ability to thoroughly master the subject, nor can I devote the time to it that is required in order to apply it to a community. However, I am devoted to the cause of organization and co-operation, and you may be sure that I will spare no effort to get this, and every other question of moment, before our members here in the shortest time possible, and as correctly as possible. Three of our members have gone to Winnipeg to purchase stock, and, considering that I had to get out and organize a little for them, that is pretty good. In each instance, four or five neighbors pooled their assets—practically—and gave the bank joint security, something, I presume, along the lines you are working on at Amulet, except that they did not form an association. It required quite a bit of persuasion and a little diplomacy to put this across, but if it is successful it will be a great boost for "co-operation" here.

I shall be very glad to know how you progress at Amulet, for the time is at hand when our association must get a grip on every farmer by some means.

Thanking you for your consideration, and assuring you that the best I have—however small—is devoted to the cause, I am,

M. WM. THOMPSON.
Sec., Ravenscrag G.G.A.

SPECTACLES

A pair of spectacles found at the Moose Jaw Convention can be secured by writing the Central Secretary about them.

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Regina, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

ANNUAL MEETING OF CAMP-BELLTOWN

Central Secretary:—A big gathering of members attended this meeting. The rush of fall work being over more attention is being given to the association. President J. Robinson took the chair and spoke of the many improvements brought about to better the lot of the farmer by the S.G.G.A., in fact the only association in the west that was protecting the farmers' interests. Also he thought that members should do their best to make the meetings more interesting so as to obtain a bigger membership.

The matter regarding the secretary's salary was next discussed, the members agreeing to purchase a life membership in the S.G.G.A. in recognition of his services for the past year, which was gladly accepted by Mr. Goddard. An effort is to be made to get the women interested to form a women's section, which it was thought would go a long way in making the association more popular.

A little dissatisfaction was expressed regarding not being able to obtain binder twine from the Central on account of the order not being received in time, and having to order thru a local merchant.

The matter of selecting municipal officers from the association was discussed, after reading the letters from the Central. The members all agreed that the Central was moving in the right direction in urging farmers to give more attention to municipal affairs. The members regretted not being able to send a delegate to the convention at Balcarres, but hoped to send one to the convention at Moose Jaw.

Co-operative buying was next discussed and they hoped that members would avail themselves of the opportunity of purchasing thru the Central during the next year.

JOHN T. GODDARD.

CO-OPERATION THE REMEDY

Central Secretary:—I trust you will pardon my intruding on you at this particular time as you no doubt will be much interested in another work, your report for the big meeting. But the big meeting which is high at hand at Moose Jaw is not the only meeting, in spite of a little poem that was inserted in our local paper the other week, entitled, "They wouldn't get together." But we did get together Saturday p.m., and had a meeting, and altho there were no records broken, in the way of business one important subject was co-operation.

I have read with unstinted interest the subject and discourses of the district Grain Growers' convention, recently held in Saskatoon, in the columns of the Saskatoon Daily Star, and I find it's a general complaint that the various locals are failing. It seems to be a germ, and it's high time a dissecting took place, and I fully believe that the germ killer is in that tri-word co-operation. Any two persons can co-operate, but that won't do in our case. What use is one carload of coal or lumber among 100 members. If we could do the juggling stunt like the loaves and fishes we would have quite a few cars left. What we need is a good supply depot where we can store 10 cars of coal and same of lumber, wire, posts, cement, flour, etc., and to get that we must be willing to co-operate not only in words but with money.

We are all aware of the gigantic struggle that is going on across the channel, and let me say there's a struggle brewing right here in this fair Canada, and it's our own battle, it's the battle of high cost of living, and we as a Grain Growers' company can soon put it to rout by co-operation. It's up to each and every local to get busy and organize, and appoint their directors,

then the rank and file of the members must act and produce the munitions, the germ stuff, the bullets, lots of it, and men with that to start with. Load your gun co-operation, your directors will fire it off. They are the men behind the gun, soon they will have "Hell" knocked out of H. C. of L. (You see I'm English and must sound my "H").

Now what I am after is this. Our local has some 100 or more shares to sell. If we, as directors, are to approach the various prospective buyers, we must show them something in return for the munitions they may supply. We have six directors of which I am honored as one, and I would ask that you will mail six complete sets of price lists and catalogs to my address, so that we can show in black and white and no guessing about it, with these as our tools.

C. W. SPRINGFORD.

TO BUILD RAYMORE ELEVATOR

Central Secretary: For the past three or four years the members of Raymore and Poplar View Grain Growers' Association have been endeavoring to get a co-operative elevator built at this point. On Thursday last, January 25, a meeting was held in the Hotel Raymore, over 100 farmers being present. Mr. J. Potts, President Poplar View Association presided. Mr. T. Sales, organized for the Co-operative Elevator Company, addressed the meeting on the organization and work of the Company. Mr. Sales was soon at home with his audience and was heard with rapt attention as he pressed point after point home.

After the close of his address Mr. Sales was accorded a hearty vote of thanks, and the meeting was then thrown open for the taking up of shares and in a short time two hundred and fifty were subscribed for, and we are now looking forward to being able to use our own elevator for this coming fall. It might be interesting to note here that the day previously Mr. Kendall, representing The Grain Growers' Grain Company, was in Raymore looking over the ground with a view to his company building an elevator here. Mr. Kendall was given a cordial invitation to stay over to our own meeting, but was unable to do so.

The Grain Growers of Raymore district regard this as the most successful day in their history.

ALFRED J. BURROWS,
Secretary.

WANT STORM WARNINGS.

Central Secretary:—Yesterday our station agent, hearing the C.P.R. officials at Moose Jaw giving orders for a certain train to lay up at Estevan on account of a storm brewing on the way, told some of us who were in the station at that time. We got busy and let as many as possible know by phone, with the result that most everybody got home before the storm was very bad; of course, had we known sooner it would have been better.

Now what I want to suggest is that it would be a good thing to bring up a resolution in favor of the government, the railroads, or both of them, being asked to arrange to notify all parts of the country or at least the three Prairie Provinces, when possible, of any storms which may be coming.

GEO. F. EVERDELL,
Sec., Halbrite Co-op. Assn.

WAWOTA ANNUAL MEETING

Central Secretary:—The annual meeting of the Wawota G.G.A. was held at Wawota, Jan. 19, when about 20 members gathered under the chairmanship of J. Drinnan, who introduced Mr. Bateman, of Wolseley, district director, who entertained us to an address on co-operation and need for organization

along political lines, which was appreciated very much.

The election of officers then took place when the following officers were elected: President, Geo. Ramage; vice-president, A. W. Borrett; secretary, John Birnie; assistant secretary, A. W. Borrett; treasurer, Matthew Eryce, directors, R. Doney, G. B. Struble, M. Hamilton.

The new president then took the chair and the following resolution was passed: Resolved, that this association views with concern the depletion of our farm help by the present form of recruiting and that some means be taken to return the skilled farm help.

The new president, Geo. Ramage, was then elected delegate to attend the convention at Moose Jaw.

JOHN BIRNIE,
Sec., Wawota G.G.A.

TATE HAS GOOD PROGRAM

Central Secretary:—I beg to report the meeting of the Tate local, held Jan. 24, the most interesting meeting for a long time. The hail insurance came in for long and heavy discussion, in which all present took part. A resolution was put forth "That the members of Tate local endorse the decision of the Municipal committee. A copy to be sent to the secretary of Hail Insurance commission, and a copy to the premier of Saskatchewan."

Debate: "Resolved, that women's interest in legislation is equal to that of the men." The affirmative was upheld by Miss W. Toop, E. Liard, H. C. Fleming. Negative by S. Lee Fraser, W. A. Brown, A. E. Swayze. Committee decision in favor of the affirmative.

Next meeting, February 8, papers on agricultural credit, on votes for women, with a dower interest in property, and that women should have the federal vote on the same terms as men. Debate: "Resolved that motor power is more expensive than horse power for farm work."

A. E. SWAYZE,
Sec., Tate Local.

INCREASE THE LIFE MEMBERS

Central Secretary:—Regarding yours of January 15. I am a life member. My name is John H. Fraser, and my address is 2338 Smith Street, Regina.

This plank in your platform from the time it was first suggested by our late mutual departed friend Green, always appealed to me. I would like to see the company make a specialty of this particular plank, and put more emphasis on it and, if needs be, have a canvass made of Saskatchewan. I verily believe that ninety per cent. of the Grain Growers would become life members. I think it is certainly one of the big joints in the backbone of the institution.

JOHN H. FRASER.

HAS NOW 341 MEMBERS

Central Secretary:—Enclosed please find check for \$95.00, being fees for 190 members for 1916. This brings our total membership for 1916 up to 341 members, myself being a life member.

W. J. BRUMMITT,
Sec., Eastend G.G.A.

TOGO CONTRIBUTES TO RED CROSS

Central Secretary:—Enclosed you will please find P. O. order for \$21.75, being the proceeds of a supper and social given by the Women's section of Grain Growers' association, of Togo, on behalf of Red Cross, on January 19.

MRS. J. L. ROOKE, Secretary.

Books for Study Clubs

The special study departments of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association has recommended a number of subjects for discussion and debate in the various local associations. To make these discussions more fruitful and interesting, several books are recommended. These books can all be supplied by The Grain Growers' Guide at the following prices:

Sixty Years of Protection in Canada	\$1.25
Essays on Taxation, by Seligman	.50
Taxation of Land Values, by Post	.50
Progress and Poverty, by Henry George	.40
Government Ownership of Railways, by Dunn	1.50
The Initiative, Referendum and Recall, by Munro	1.50

These books will all be sent to any address post paid at the price quoted.

Book Department

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

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BECAUSE—

It governs **Automatically** without regard to the speed of the cylinder, and delivers the grain to the separator in a continuous stream uniform in thickness and volume, regardless of how it is piled upon the feeder, allowing the cylinder to get **All** it can handle and **No More**; thus a **Normal and Steady** motion of the machine is maintained with the **Least** consumption of **Power**; and **Further**—there are **No High Speed** knives or distributors which require **Extra** power to maintain at threshing speed.

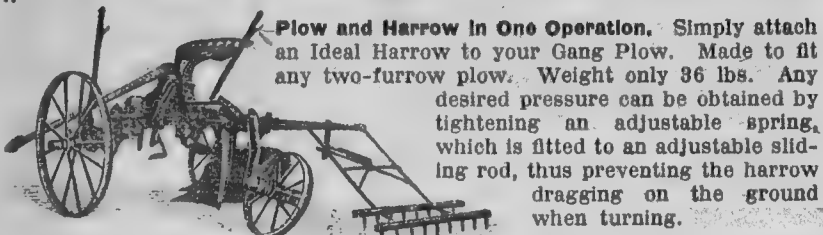
THEREFORE—

The **Garden City Feeder** requires **Less** power and is the **Only** feeder that can **Successfully** feed a small separator, when driven by gas or kerosene tractors of limited power, as well as the larger machines with unlimited power.

We will cheerfully give you the benefit of our twenty years' **Experience** in the threshing business, and give you an **Unbiased** opinion as to the advisability of placing a new feeder upon your separator.

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A New Gang Plow Harrow



Plow and Harrow in One Operation. Simply attach an Ideal Harrow to your Gang Plow. Made to fit any two-furrow plow. Weight only 36 lbs. Any desired pressure can be obtained by tightening an adjustable spring, which is fitted to an adjustable sliding rod, thus preventing the harrow dragging on the ground when turning.

We Guarantee the Ideal Harrow to give complete satisfaction on any land in a fair state of cultivation, however wet or stony. Needs no extra power. Money refunded if not exactly as represented.

Order Early as it will be impossible to meet the demand this spring. Invented by a practical farmer to meet farmers' requirements. Price, only \$17.50 Cash, F.O.B. Winnipeg.

THE IDEAL HARROW COMPANY
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are so rigid—so strong—so thoroughly and scientifically braced that even after years of service they retain their original firmness. If

properly hung, there will be no dragging on the ground—no necessity for having to lift or carry the gate open or shut. It will always swing easily and always hold its shape.

Made of Best Materials

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The Mail Bag

AN OPEN FORUM

This page is maintained to allow a free discussion of all questions vital to western farmers. Up to the limit of space letters will be published giving both sides of all such questions. It is not possible to publish all letters received, but an effort will be made to select those most fairly representing different views. Short letters will be given preference. All letters must be accompanied by name and address of writer, the not necessarily for publication. Unused letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

CRERAR MAKES CORRECTIONS

Editor, Guide:—In the report of the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association presented to the delegates at the annual convention in Moose Jaw, last week, and referred to on page 9 of your last issue, reference is made at some length to the relationship between the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and The Grain Growers' Grain Company, and the discussion that has taken place between the different organizations on the question of federation or amalgamation. Several statements in this report cannot but leave a wrong impression of the attitude of The Grain Growers' Grain Company to the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and since good relationship between the organizations can only be maintained by a frank understanding of the position of each other, I desire here to place the position of the company before the members of the Saskatchewan association who are readers of The Guide.

In speaking of the obstacles to federation, the report states:—

"It was insisted by those who represented The Grain Growers' Grain Company that the proposed inter-provincial or national body which it was intended should carry on all the business of terminal warehousing, exporting of grain, importing of supplies, manufacturing, etc., should also be the medium thru which the grain purchased by the various provincial grain and elevator companies or consigned by individual farmers should be sold on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange."

At the various meetings held, this view was taken, not only by those who represented The Grain Growers' Grain Company, but also unanimously by those who represented the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company, the United Farmers of Alberta and the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. (This explanation was given by Mr. Musselman at the convention but is not in the report.) The representatives of these latter bodies, including The Grain Growers' Grain Company, believed that any union that still left two or more agencies in Winnipeg and marketing western farmers' grain was not a union at all, and would not appeal to the farmers of Western Canada or the business world outside as such.

The Selling Negotiations

Further on in this paragraph the statement is made that the representatives from the Saskatchewan bodies thought "That the national wholesale body ought not to have dealings with the individual members of the provincial organizations nor to do business in a retail way, and further that the policy of the same company, being both exporter of grain and grain commission merchants, thus in actual practice frequently selling to itself the grain consigned to it, is not a sound policy." In respect to this it need only be said that the present export business of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, which is the only farmers' company exporting grain, is carried on thru a different company and would have continued to be so carried on even had the federation discussed in this report been adopted, therefore the criticism just above mentioned certainly cannot apply in the sense that it was intended. It should be clearly understood that the representatives of the Alberta organizations, the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association and The Grain Growers' Grain Company were in entire agreement all thru the negotiations upon this point.

Further on in this section, referring to the amalgamation between the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company and The Grain Growers' Grain Company, the executive report in question states:—

"When it was discovered by the Saskatchewan representatives that the two companies had been discussing and planning amalgamation all further discussion on federation was dropped."

The words: "Had been discussing and planning" cannot but leave the impression that the representatives of the

Alberta Co-operative and The Grain Growers' Grain Company, while negotiations between all the bodies were going on, met and decided upon the other course, without the knowledge of the Saskatchewan representatives, and thus by implication were guilty of bad faith in so doing. The facts are as follows:—

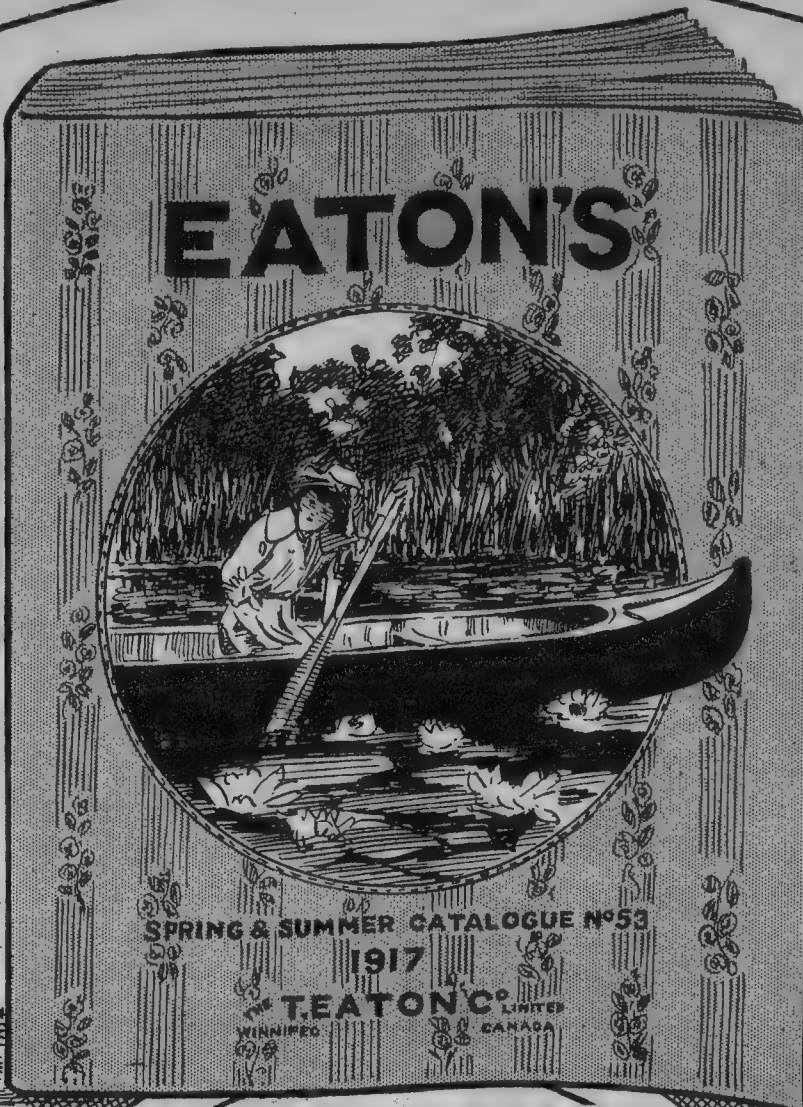
Early in July, last, the directors of the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company and the executive of the United Farmers of Alberta, believing that there was practically no hope of getting the Saskatchewan organizations to come into a union that would embrace one selling agency for the grain of the farmers of Western Canada, discussed the matter further and agreed, as Alberta organizations, to suggest to The Grain Growers' Grain Company the advisability of the Alberta Co-operative and The Grain Growers' Grain Company amalgamating since complete harmony existed between them. This suggestion was made to the directors of The Grain Growers' Grain Company with the question: "Is the Company open to consider such a proposition?" The reply was given that it was. Absolutely no further discussion or planning took place upon this matter until it was placed by the Alberta representatives before a meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in Winnipeg on July 28 last, at which representatives of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association were present. The Saskatchewan representatives, as they had a perfect right to do, opposed this plan. If any impression exists anywhere, however, that this step was undertaken without their knowledge and carried on without their knowledge, such an impression is not correct.

Trading Agreement Question

Further on the executive report states:—

"During the year 1916, as during part of 1915, the association and The Grain Growers' Grain Company worked under a joint agreement for the distribution of some lines of supplies in Saskatchewan. At its annual meeting in November the company announced that the agreement with the association would not be renewed at its expiration in December. No other agreement was suggested by the company and there is now no working arrangement between it and yourselves."

Some five or six months after the association went into the trading business three years ago, some of its executive officers approached The Grain Growers' Grain Company and made a request that virtually meant that the company would have to give up its trading business in Saskatchewan. It was urged by Mr. Musselman at that time that this company by advertising that it was doing a general business in supplies, was inducing the individual member of such Grain Growers' Association to trade direct with the company rather than to trade thru his local association, and that there was a great deal of complaint on the score that it was retarding the development of local associations and the furtherance of the association's organization work. While the directors of The Grain Growers' Grain Company recognized that there was perhaps some truth in this, nevertheless they could not accede to the request that the company abandon its business in Saskatchewan, since it had over 7,000 shareholders in that province, and was just as much a Saskatchewan company as it was a Manitoba or Alberta company. Out of the difficulty thus created developed the idea of having an agreement, and under this agreement The Grain Growers' Grain Company was to become largely the medium for purchasing and the association the medium for distributing the goods handled in Saskatchewan. As far as the division of profits was concerned, half of the gross profit on all the goods handled was to go to the company and half to the association. The association had the right to handle certain lines of goods independent of the company altogether.

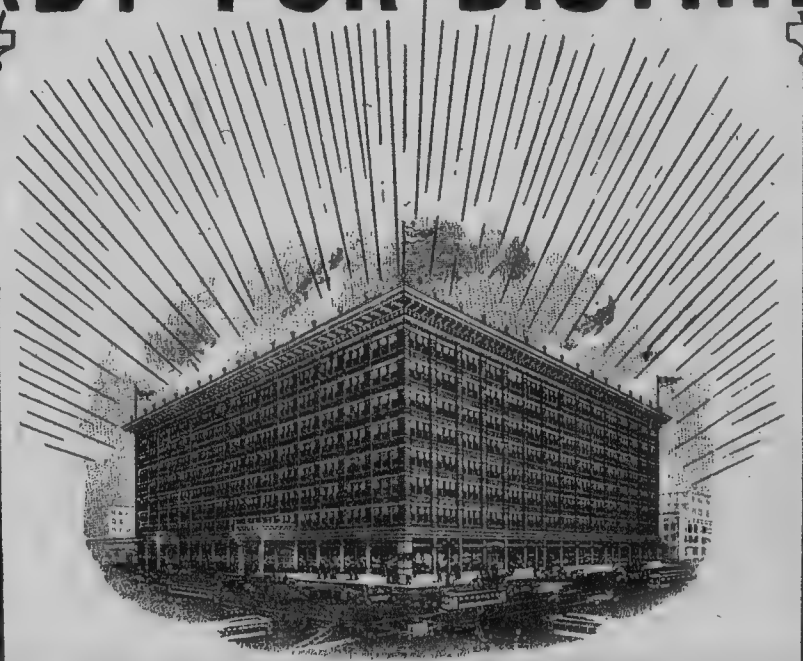


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The Spirit of Spring—life, growth, progress—can be seen on every page of our 1917 Spring and Summer Catalogue. It is bigger than ever, filled from cover to cover with illustrations and descriptions of goods that our buyers have purchased from every available market and listing prices surprisingly reasonable, considering the ever-growing difficulties of manufacture and transportation. The tremendous demand of our fighting armies limits, to a great extent, the supply of raw material that the manufacturer can use for home consumption. It is only through our excellent and thorough buying system, touching the great trade centres of America, Europe and the Orient, that we have been able to gather together the unusually satisfying display of merchandise pictured in our newest catalogue.

Write for our
Spring and Summer
Book



THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

Our Combined Seed and Grocery Catalogue was mailed to our special mailing list four weeks ago. If you haven't received this book, send us your name and address and a copy will go forward to you by return mail.

A BIGGER OPPORTUNITY FOR YOU

Yours is the opportunity in our new Spring Book. Buying for either your personal or household needs, you will find illustrated, in this newest of our catalogues, a selection hard to equal of Clothing for Men, Women and Children; Furnishings for the Home—Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, Wall Paper, Paints; Farm Implements of the most useful, durable kind; Harness that will give the best of service, etc. More interesting, even, than the wonderful display of goods will you find the fact that every article is priced in the usual EATON way—as low as the quality of the goods will allow.

If you have not received a copy of this book—it has been in the mails for four weeks—let us know and we will see that a catalogue is sent to you by return.

Write for EATON'S
Spring and Summer
Book

Fur and Hide Directory

X FURS! FURS!! FURS!!! X

Sell your raw furs on the best market. The prices at The Pas last season were about equal with the large American centres. The reason: The largest fur houses in the world have buyers here all the time. We do not buy fur, but have a sales warehouse and all furs are sold by Public Auction.

Write us for any information. Fish catalogue ready 1st November

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X Box 203. The Pas P.O., Manitoba X

ESTABLISHED 1888 Ship me without delay all your CAPITAL \$250,000.00

RAW FURS, HIDES, SHEEP PELTS, WOOL AND SENECA ROOT

Demand now very keen for all goods in my line. Write for price list. Prompt advances made on shipments against Bill of Lading, when requested.

R. S. ROBINSON, 171 James St. E., Winnipeg, Man.

RAW FURS

Trappers, Traders and Farmers. We are paying highest market prices for Furs. Send immediately for FREE PRICE LIST and all information regarding trapping and hunting.

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has leather been so high. You can save 25 per cent. by sending your cattle hides to be tanned into harness leather, lace and shoe leather by us. We tan and manufacture cattle and horse hides into driving robes, coats and gauntlets. Highest cash prices paid for cattle and horse hides. Send for price list and shipping tags.

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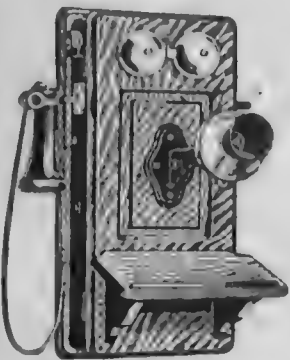
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If you want quickest returns and most money for your Furs, Hides, Wool, etc., ship them to

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Write for Prices and Shipping Tags

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PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



The Farmers' Phone

Gives Unequalled Service

Stock at Regina

KELLOGG Code No. 2839 Farm Line Telephone is especially built for the severe rural line service. It has sturdy, well seasoned, quartered oak cabinet; Kellogg standard long distance transmitter (over two million of one type in use), powerful five bar generator; reliable, durable, receiver with Kellogg Bakelite shell. This telephone gives the most reliable service, with the least amount of repairs. Its use throughout the world proves it the unequalled farm line phone.

We have a stock of these subscriber and profit making telephones at Regina, Saskatchewan, ready for prompt delivery. Here you can buy from us complete supplies, including these splendid telephones and your orders and inquiries will have our prompt, intelligent attention.

Do you need wire, pole or line hardware, tools, batteries, etc., for your spring work?

A selected stock for spring renewals and extensions, with switchboards and telephones, ordered now will mean a saving and enable you to give better service. Write us today.

Canada West Electric Ltd.

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA

Distributors for Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co.,
Manufacturers of Standard Telephone Equipment.

and on such goods half of the gross profit was to come to the company and the other half to the association. Now this applied not only on goods that were sold to or thru the association but on all goods that the company handled direct to its shareholders or any association in Saskatchewan who might wish to deal with it directly. At the time this arrangement was made, the officials of The Grain Growers' Grain Company told the executive of the Saskatchewan association that the arrangement could only be regarded as of a temporary character, in order to bridge over the interval when it was hoped the different farmers' organizations would get together on one comprehensive scheme of working. Furthermore, it was intimated to Mr. Musselman verbally last summer that the agreement would not be renewed when it expired on December 31, last, and I think the Saskatchewan association appreciated that fact, because thruout the summer, and in the fall months particularly, it was, we understand, seeking to make other arrangements for securing its goods. On December 1 Mr. Musselman asked us if we would be willing to act in a wholesale capacity, particularly in implements, since the company had its connections made for securing implements while the association did not have such connections. This matter was placed before the executive of The Grain Growers' Grain Company and the association was advised thru Mr. Musselman that the company would continue to act as wholesale suppliers of the association in implements, allowing the association a discount of 4 per cent. This was accepted in a letter received from Mr. Musselman a few weeks ago, altho the association considered the discount was not sufficient to enable it to go very actively after the business. The fact, however, is that the implement business of The Grain Growers' Grain Company has not been profitable up to the present time. We all recognise that a great deal of ground work and development work has to be done. While the business has not been profitable, if reports are true there is no doubt of the value it has been indirectly to the farmers of Western Canada.

The Division of Profits

Later on the report also states that during the past three years the association has made suggestions and tentative proposals to the company aiming at some amicable division of the field of distribution of supplies in Saskatchewan in such manner as to avoid direct competition and duplication of facilities and yet continue to serve and support the local associations, and that the company has persistently refused to recognize any sphere for the association's co-operative activities. This statement is not correct. The plain fact of the matter is that the association, for the reason stated above, desired to exclude the company from Saskatchewan. This the company could not accede to. We will frankly state that we have refused to admit that we should get out and stay out of Saskatchewan. The fact that the company has over 7,000 shareholders in this province makes this absolutely impossible. This company has never been hostile to the association. When the late Mr. Fred Green took charge of the association's work as secretary some seven or eight years ago, about one of the first things he did was to ask The Grain Growers' Grain Company for financial assistance to get the association firmly established in Saskatchewan. Mr. Green was given \$1,500, and every year since then the association has received a cash grant from the company (and the associations in Manitoba and Alberta as well) to enable it to more effectively carry on its work. The total of these grants in the period mentioned have amounted to more than \$10,000. Under the trading arrangement which the association and the company had, the company paid to the association from September 1, 1913, to December 31, 1916, as its share of the profits on the business done, over \$29,000, the association in its turn paying to the company something over \$8,000 on the business it had done in Saskatchewan, exclusive of the company, and it might be of interest to point out here that half of this amount paid to the

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Write for Price List
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We Also Buy HIDES and SENECA ROOT

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We will be glad to send you our booklets, prices and particulars of any of the undermentioned goods, if you will kindly place a X against any you are interested in. We know we can sell you these articles at a less price and give you more money for your Hides and Furs than any house in Canada.

Harness, Halters and Leather.
Ladies' Hudson Seal, Muskrat Coats, Mink, Wolf and other Fur Sets.

Tanning Hides and Furs for Robes, Coats, Rugs and Leather.
Price List of Hides and Raw Furs

Tanners in the West for over 20 years

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SAVE your JOINTS FROM FOALS

FOALINE
given to the
PREGNANT MARE
for 60 days before foaling
WILL PREVENT
NAVEL DISEASE
and Joint Ill
IN THE FOAL

WRITE FOR BOOKLET

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WINNIPEG OF CANADA

DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fivers, Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents Wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.E., Kingston, Ont.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

association, was paid on business done direct by the company with persons or associations in Saskatchewan. In addition, the company had all the expense of investigating contracts and sources of supply, of making and printing catalogs and securing warehouses for to stock the goods, and the expense of carrying them in insurance and interest. In 1916 alone we distributed over 27,000 catalogs to the farmers of Saskatchewan, without a cent of expense to the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and every one of these catalogs asked Saskatchewan farmers to send their orders for goods thru their own central association. This to our mind certainly does not indicate a spirit of hostility. The company has always desired in the past and desires yet to have the very best understanding and the closest co-operation with the Saskatchewan association. At the same time it must be borne in mind and should be recognized that since 7,000 of its 18,000 shareholders live in Saskatchewan, it cannot for a moment take the ground that it has no interest in Saskatchewan, and it is only because we feel that the report of the executive will, if passed unnoticed, leave a wrong impression in the minds of your Saskatchewan readers that we desire to have these facts also considered by them.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.
T. A. CRERAR, Pres.

Winnipeg, Feb. 21, 1917.

THE HAIL INSURANCE PROBLEM

Editor, Guide:—I have not yet seen in The Guide any report of a settlement of the question whether the hail losses for 1916 should be paid in full or not. I would like, with your permission, to place a plan of financing the hail insurance before the Grain Growers. This plan would work whether it is decided to pay the 1916 losses in full or not. Many farmers who have been rusted out this year object to paying these losses in full; on the other hand, the farmers who have been hailed out this year argue they have had to help pay the losses of other people other years and they should be paid their losses this year.

My plan is not altogether new, but has some new features, viz.: First, the insurance scheme should be made mutual; second, no attempt should be made to build up a reserve; third, lands should be taxed according to the number of acres under cultivation.

First. The scheme should be made mutual, all claims are in by September 15 and the amount of liability is known, every farmer should be assessed (under the plan that I will outline later) sufficient to pay all claims and all expenses, and the business of each year could be wound up by December 31.

Second. There is no need for a reserve under the mutual plan. Reserves are simply a guarantee of stability in business run for a profit.

Third. All lands should be taxed as now, four cents per acre. If at the end of the risk year (September 15), it is found that this is insufficient to meet claims, then an additional tax could be levied and the deficit made up. This additional levy should not be at a flat rate but according to the number of acres under cultivation. A man with a first-class quarter containing 160 acres of arable land should pay more hail tax than a man on a stony homestead containing 80 or 100 acres of land. At present he pays the same. I contend this is a great blot on the present system, and also the big farmer gets his insurance cheaper than the small farmer. The homesteader on a stony homestead, such as mostly abound in South-east Saskatchewan, pays \$6.40 a year hail tax. He has, if he is lucky, 120 acres of farming land, the rest being sloughs, pasture and barn yard. The big farmer, on the other hand, has one quarter with buildings, pasture, etc., and his other quarters have every acre broken, and he pays no more hail tax relatively. This is an injustice to the small farmer that should be remedied. In this additional levy the flat rate system would not be followed, but these additional taxes would be levied as follows:

A quarter section containing—
140 acres or more at 6 cents an acre.
120 acres or more at 5 cents an acre.

100 acres or more at 4 cents an acre.
80 acres or more at 3 cents an acre.
And below 80 acres to be free of any additional levy, because this man is already paying for his poor quarter municipal and school tax to the same amount as his more fortunate neighbor. The great difficulty in Socialistic legislation is to avoid injustice to the poor man, in fact there is a distinct danger and one, too, that seems to be always ignored and overlooked of injuring the poor man by taxing everybody to pay for something that those who are already better off will be able to gain more benefit from actually and relatively than the poor man is able to do. Of course an additional levy of one or two cents may pay the deficit. In that case only the best quarters would have to pay the additional tax.

The amount of additional levy would have to be communicated to the municipal secretaries by the Hail Commission and the necessary tax notices sent out. These could easily be in the farmers' hands by October 15, and as most people do not pay their taxes till the fall no inconvenience would arise.

This scheme would enable each year's business to be promptly wound up and all claims paid in full and without the necessity of thousands of dollars of the farmers' money lying useless in a reserve.

Personally I think all claims for 1916 should be paid in full. If they are not, the municipal scheme of hail insurance will experience a great slump. The commission should be authorized to borrow the money and repayment should be spread over five years. This 1916 deficit would be charged to the farmers on the same form as the annual tax. On the tax notice would be stated first the four cent. tax, then the additional levy to pay current deficit if any, then the levy required to pay one-fifth of the 1916 deficit.

H. C. YOUNG.

Frys, Sask.

A GOOD IMMIGRATION AGENT

Editor, Guide:—I am an old Iowa farmer. Fifteen years ago I went to Alberta and bought a section about sixty miles east of Lacombe, Alta. I now have 1,120 acres, three farms with about \$7,000 worth of improvements on them. I sometimes come to the States with my wife to winter. I have got quite a few people to go to Canada. Laboring men are in great demand in my district. Several of my farm friends have been writing me for men. I have only got one man to go. There seems to be plenty of work here. Bruce Walker, the immigration agent at Winnipeg sent me a lot of literature and I have been using it the best I knew. There are five farmers and one expert dairyman who would go to Canada in the spring if they could rent farms there. They are renters here and all good men with families. They are not able to buy a farm and farm it, but are able to work a farm. The dairyman is getting a salary for managing a large dairy of very fine cows. I would like to get him to go to my district as we have the best district for cattle I ever saw and I have been in 27 of the States and I used to raise pure-bred cattle in Iowa.

I have trying to find farms up in Alberta that are for rent but have not been able to find any yet. When I am at home I take The Guide. I let one of my men have it while I am away. I am now too old to farm and rent my farms. I set out about 4,500 trees on two of my farms, some of the trees are twenty-five feet high or more. I was in the northern army during the States war. I would like to find farms for these farmers I have been telling you about. Four years ago I advertised for a farmer in The Guide and got a good one. I have him yet. These men have children and will want to be in reach of school. That makes it more difficult to find farms. I did not expect to write so much but I must tell you I was in Iowa this last fall. Farm land was selling for \$200 to \$300 per acre. When I bought my farm in Iowa land was only worth \$1.25 to \$3.00 per acre. My Alberta land is as good as the best Iowa land I ever saw.

L. PURCELL.

McMinnville, Oregon.

MCKENZIE'S BIG CROP SEEDS

Represent the **UTMOST**
value obtainable in
Seeds at any price.

There are other Seeds at
other Prices but none
superior to McKenzie's.

New Fodder Plant

Duplex Rape Kale

Try it this year.
Every Stock Raiser
needs it.

Yields Enormous
Crops. Very Hardy.
See Catalog, page 42.



ASK FOR
SPECIAL SEED GRAIN
CATALOG

WHEAT - OATS

Sample Selected Stocks

	Stock No.	Per Bus.
*WHEAT—Marquis	K70	\$2.10
*OATS—Banner	K74	.88
*Seger or Victory	K78	.91
*Abundant	K72	.88
*Gold Rains	K76	.85

Marquis is Excellent Seed Quality.

Pedigreed and Choice Varieties

AS LISTED IN OUR CATALOG	Stock No.	Per Bushel
WHEAT—Marquis (McKenzie's Gold Standard)	3185	\$2.75
Marquis (Registered)	3208	3.10
Red Fife (McKenzie's Gold Standard)	3202	2.75
Red Fife (Registered)	3204	3.10
OATS—Banner (McKenzie's Special Strain)	3212	1.20
Banner (Registered)	3213	4.15
Seger or Victory	3292	1.05
Seger or Victory (Registered)	3219	4.25

N.B.—Wheat Marquis Stock K70. Price quoted above is as per conditions stipulated in our 1917 catalog. Above prices are for quantities of 10 bushels or more. For less quantities add 5 cents per bushel. Special quotations on carloads. Use Stock Number when ordering. Add 50 cents for cotton bags (wheat, 2 bushels; oats, 2 bushels), excepting those marked (*), which are put up in jute sacks, 15 cents each.

R

SPRING
Seeding costs
90c. per acre
less than Wheat
this year—
Surest Hay Crop
Grown.

Per Bus.
Brandon \$1.85
Calgary 2.00

Y

E

WINTER
Yields a dependable and profitable crop. Fine for eradicating wild oats.

Per bus.
Brandon \$1.80
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Grow Your Own Vegetables

It Pays in Money, Health and Pleasure. We have the best of everything for your Garden—Beans, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Sweet Corn, Cucumber, Lettuce, Onion, Peas, Radish, Tomato, also Sweet Peas in every variety of form and color. **ASK YOUR DEALER.**

A. E. MCKENZIE Co., Ltd.

Western Canada's Greatest Seed House

Brandon, Man.

Calgary, Alta.



W.E. & R.C. UPPER

The Oldest Percheron Breeding
Establishment in Western
Canada



With our January shipment received we are offering twenty stallions, blacks and greys, ages one to four years, home and American bred, sired by the draft stallions, "Superior" (40605), weight 2,250 lbs., and "Bijou," weight 2,000 lbs., champion Percheron, Dominion Exhibition, 1911. Two of our last importation, age 2 years and 6 months, weigh over 1,900 lbs. One black, age 1 year and 8 months, weighs 1,520 lbs. Most of these stallions are at our Calgary Farm, 9 miles from city; several at North Portal, Sask. We also have about 60 other registered Percherons. Prices are reasonable and terms given responsible parties. See these horses before purchasing a stallion. Write, wire or phone when coming.

Calgary, Alta.

North Portal, Sask.

Farmers' Financial Directory**THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE**

SIR EDMUND WALKER, O.V.O., LL.D., D.O.L., President
JOHN AIRD, General Manager H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager
V. O. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND \$13,500,000

LOANS FOR LIVESTOCK

The Branches of this Bank are prepared to encourage the development of the Western livestock industry by extending liberal credits to good farmers to purchase breeder and feeder livestock.

The Dominion Bank

Established 1871

Paid Up Capital and Reserve, \$13,000,000
Total Assets 87,000,000

Farmers' applications for loans for farming requirements and cattle purchases given special attention. Enquiries invited.

Consult the Manager of any of our Branches

F. L. Patton

Superintendent of
Western Branches

Winnipeg

Bank of Hamilton

Head Office - Hamilton
61 Branches in Western Canada

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J. P. Bell, General Manager

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\$5,000,000

Capital Paid Up:

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Surplus:

\$3,500,000

Hail Insurance Agents Wanted in Saskatchewan**THE ACADIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**

Liability Guaranteed by The Phoenix Assurance Company Ltd. of
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**Total Assets Exceed Eighty-Four
Million Dollars**

Apply—Hail Department 409 Garry Building, Winnipeg, Man.

Do You Need Assistance in Solving the Intricate Problems of Finance?

We will give you advice free of charge, if you will write or call upon us.

**MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED FARM PROPERTY
WILLS PREPARED ESTATES MANAGED**

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102 DARKE BLOCK, REGINA, SASK.

RETAIL MERCHANTS CO-OPERATE

The annual meeting of Merchants' Consolidated was held at the head office in Winnipeg on February 15. This is an organization made up of 450 selected country storekeepers of the three prairie provinces, most of whom are doing a large percentage of their business for cash. There were approximately 120 shareholders (hardware men and general storekeepers) from Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba at the meeting. In issuing the first annual report, President H. L. Montgomery, of Deloraine, included the following statement:—

"We received our charter in October, 1915, and subsequently received a certificate to carry on business in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Our authorized capital is \$250,000, our subscribed capital to date is \$170,600, and our paid up to date \$69,000.

Merchants' Consolidated found its genesis several years ago when the country retailers in Manitoba were paying \$1.00 for pairs of rubbers which the mail order house was selling for \$1.10 each. At the suggestion of the traveller a number of the merchants combined their orders up to \$25,000 and bought these rubbers at 75 cents a pair. By selling at the same price as the mail order house they were able to make approximately 35 per cent. net profit. This principle of combining orders is the one now being followed out. It teaches the members to anticipate their needs two or three months earlier than they have formerly done and get their supplies direct from the factory as the mail order houses do. By actual trial it has been proven that three-quarters of our necessities can be secured this way. This releases three-quarters of the capital locked up in wholesale stock and buildings, because we believe that practically a quarter of these institutions would fill the present retail need. We have been forced to the logical position of having to do our own wholesaling in this co-operative manner or go out of business.

In 1916, the first year of our operation, merchant members purchased thru this, their own organization, \$560,000 in merchandise, which these individual merchants placed at an average direct saving of 10 per cent. over our former style of doing business, that is, thru the regular wholesale trade, when every discount given by this established trade was taken into consideration. This represents a saving of approximately \$60,000, which is being used by our members to meet the mail order house thru the medium of reduced prices. We estimate a turnover of \$1,000,000 for the coming year, which should enable the company to place a reserve of 8 per cent. on their paid up stock, to the credit of the shareholders, and cover all expenses by charging an advance of only 5 per cent. on groceries and 7 per cent. on other lines, over the actual factory prices to wholesalers. The company does not aim to produce dividends, but to put merchandise on the shelves of the country retail stores at such prices as will enable these stores to compete with the mail order house in his own locality.

Cheaper Goods Mean Increased Business

The entire cost of getting the company in the present working condition has been less than \$100 per member, while several members claim a direct saving during the first year of \$1,000 each. At the shareholders' meeting just closed one member said: 'I hold \$1,000 of stock, of which one half is paid-up, and I have saved \$1,400 in my buying. As we get arrangements made with more factories, I can buy four times as much. I gave these savings back to my customers in reduction and it was so appreciated that my sales increased \$9,000 in the face of one of the worst crops our district has seen in years.' A number of other merchants expressed themselves as having on the same basis saved ten, eleven and twelve hundred dollars. The company sells to its shareholders on a ten day draft for the previous ten days' purchases. Many predicted this would mean the downfall of the organization, but it has been very successful."

The above is a brief account of this organization which is endeavoring to break down some of the dangerous combinations at present existing between the wholesalers and manufacturers and which are proving such an enormous handicap to the country retailer, who is in direct competition with the mail order house. These retailers claim that if they could

The Western Empire Life Assurance Co.

Head Office, 701 Somerset Building
WINNIPEG, MAN.

A purely Western Company, operating in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.
Ideal Policies for the farmer.
Low Rates—High Cash Guarantees.
Simple Contracts backed by Adequate Reserves.
Government Deposits, \$120,000.00.
A Post Card will bring you a Calendar or Annual Statement.

THE Weyburn Security Bank

Head Office: Weyburn, Sask.

EIGHTEEN BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN

A Western Banking Institution for Western People

H. O. POWELL - General Manager

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

Assets Exceed \$33,000,000

MONEY TO LOAN

Current Rate of Interest
Favorable terms of Repayment
No Commission charged
Borrowers

Geo. F. R. Harris, Manager
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MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved Alberta Farms

PROMPT SERVICE AND
BEST CURRENT TERMS

Associated Mortgage Investors
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PATENTS IN ALL COUNTRIES

Book "Patent Protection" Free
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Formerly Patent Office, Examination, 1877
99 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL
BRANCHES: OTTAWA AND WASHINGTON

Money to Loan

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**Lowest
Current Rates**

Apply through our representative in your district or direct to our nearest office.

National Trust Company Limited.

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WINNIPEG

TORONTO MONTREAL
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Perfectly legal Will for 35c

Use a **Box Legal Will Form** and make your will at home. You can make it as well as any lawyer, and as binding. These wills cannot be broken if you follow our instructions. Just sit down and fill in the blanks as shown by the sample will accompanying each form. Don't delay. Do it now. Sold by druggists and stationers, 35c, or by mail (3 for \$1). **Box Will Form Co., Room 171B, 163 College St., Toronto.**

Bond and Debenture Corporation of Canada Ltd.

Union Trust Building
WINNIPEG MAN.

If you have money to invest and wish to place it with absolute safety and with a good return on your investment, buy

Government and Municipal Bonds

We shall be glad to furnish you with a list of investments to yield from 5 per cent. to 6 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Judge by Results

There must be some good reason why the Great-West Life Assurance Company wrote over Twenty-Five Millions of Insurance during 1916—and now has a business in force of over \$133,000,000.

The reason is the proven value of the Great-West Policies. High interest earnings on investments, and low operating expenses have effected remarkable results for Policyholders.

Ask for personal rates, stating age.

The Great-West Life Assurance Co.

DEPT. "I"
HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG

5,000 FACTS ABOUT CANADA

The public will welcome the new issue for 1917 of "5,000 Facts About Canada," the popular and valuable cyclopaedia of Canadian dates, compiled by Frank Yeigh, of Toronto, the well-known writer and lecturer on the Dominion. This "hardy annual" is a revelation in concrete form of the wonderful growth of this country despite war conditions. Fifty chapters are devoted alphabetically to every phase of our national life, from Agriculture to the Yukon, while several sketch maps are of high value. This index will give you a striking idea of the wide range of contents in this unique Cyclopaedia of Canada: Advantages, Agricultural, Alberta, Area, Banking, British Columbia, Building, Canals, Consuls, Cities, Climate, C.N.R., Coal, C.P.R., Customs Revenue, Dairy, Education, Electrical Development, Financial, Fisheries, Forestry, Forest Reserves, G.T.R., Immigration, Insurance, Labor, Livestock, Manitoba, Manufacturing, Maps, Marine and Canals, Maritime Provinces, Militia and Defence, Mining, Miscellaneous, Montreal, Mountains, National Parks, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Peace River, Population, Post-offices, Prince Edward Island, Provinces, Pulpwood, Quebec, Railways, Religions, Saskatchewan, Secondary, Telephone, Telegraphs, Temperance, Timber, Toronto, Trade, United Kingdom Trade, United States Trade, Vancouver and Victoria, War Facts, Water Power, etc., Western Canada, Wheat, Winnipeg, Year's Story in Nuts, Yukon.

We will send a copy of this valuable book to any address for 25 cents post-paid.—Book Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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FROM MILL TO CONSUMER

THE F.M.T.C. LUMBER CO.

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Avoid the grasping hands of the middleman. Buy your lumber, shingles, laths, doors, windows, fence posts, etc., direct from us. Save 20 per cent. to 40 per cent. and obtain better quality. H.R. Mills, Sask., writes: "Your lumber is even better than I expected. I saved from \$2.00 to \$14.00 a 1000 feet by buying from you." We allow examination before payment. Club with your neighbors. We load cars with a number of separate orders, and mark and invoice each order so there is no confusion. Write today for delivered prices.

buy their merchandise at a fair margin of profit between the manufacturer and the retailer instead of a loaded profit as they believe is now being taken, that they would have no difficulty in competing with the mail order house. There seems little doubt but that this organization is on the right track. It is to be hoped it can give the service it anticipates. There at least must come some change in the methods of the buying power of the country retailer if he is to compete with the marvelous efficiency and service now given by the mail order house in Western Canada.

NORTHERN LIFE REPORTS

The Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada, with Head office at London, Ontario, has just closed a very successful year. The policies issued in 1916 totalled \$2,580,000.00. The total insurance in force at the end of last year was \$11,181,000.00. The amount paid to Policyholders in 1916 was \$119,600.00. The total assets at December 31, last year were \$2,824,000.00. The Northern Life is a comparatively young company.

GIVE YOUR FARM A NAME

Naming a farm helps give it individuality. It has a tendency to draw attention to it and to increase the owner's pride in it. Below are a number of names that may help you in making a choice:

Airy Knoll, Airy Hill, Airy Mount, Arrowdale, Breezy Point, Bannerland, Branching Brook, Country Maze, Clover Crest, Cloverdale, Cedarcroft, Cedarhurst, Deepdale, Daisy Meadow, Deer Lodge, Dairy Downs, Eagle View, Excelsior, Forest Hill, Fountain Home, Fair Oakes, Glendale, Graceland, Grand View, Hope Station, Hayercroft, Jacqueminot Lodge, Jerseyland, Hazelnook, Kenilworth, The Knolls, Lyndale, Lakeside, Maple Grove, Morning Star, Morning Glory, Northwood, North Star, Oakland, Oaklawn, Overview, Plainview, Pinehurst, Rockwood, Robin's Lane, Shadyside, Stillwater, Sunnyside, Sunny Slope, Willowdale, Willow Copse, The Willows, Brookfield, Brookside, Cedar Lawn, Meadow Brook, Cedar Ridge, Walnut, New Era, Oak Grove, Keystone, River View, Blue Grass, Brushville, Shorthorn, Pleasant View, Uranieborg, Spring Valley, Plain View, Maple Lane, Fairview, Jersey Fruit Farm, Maple Lawn, Golden Rule, The Poplars, Walnut Lane, Clover Leaf, Maplehurst, Centre Field, Central Valley, The Pines, Maple Crest, Pleasant Lawn, Highland, Nutwood, Homeville, The Green Hills, Valley Vale, Cedar Hill, Clearview, Water Edge, Walnut Lake, Park Lawn—Extension Dept., N.D. Agricultural College.

THREE WEEKS FROM STARVATION

"In the cities of Belgium, I have recently seen thousands of people lined up in the snow, or rain-soaked and chilly, waiting for bread and soup. I have returned to some of the distributing stations at the end of the day and found many men, women and children still standing in line, but as the doors were then closed they were compelled to go back to their pitiful homes cold, wet and miserable. It was not until eighteen weary hours afterwards, that they got the meal they missed."

Such is the statement made by Mr. F. O. Walcott, a well-known American who has arrived in London from Belgium, where he went at the request of the Rockefeller Foundation, to investigate the work of the neutral commission for relief.

"The conclusion I have arrived at and I want to Belgium with a perfectly open mind," writes Mr. Walcott, "is that the need is great both for food and clothing. There would be wholesale starvation within two or three weeks if the work of the Belgian Relief Committee were discontinued."

Every Canadian Citizen should surely come to the help of that brave little nation that has suffered so much on account of its fidelity. Send your contribution to the Belgian Relief Fund, 290 Garry Street, a receipt for which will be sent you by the joint treasurers R. T. Riley and A. Gouzee, or thru The Guide.

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL 1854 CHARTER



Full compound interest paid at highest bank rate on savings deposits of \$1.00 and upwards.

"Economy is the parent of integrity, of liberty, and of ease, and the beautiful sister of temperance, of cheerfulness and health."

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Branches and Connections throughout Canada

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The Business of Managing
YOUR ESTATE requires a trained organization to work out its problems successfully.

UNION TRUST COMPANY LIMITED

is such an organization, employing educated and experienced men in all Departments.
CALL IN AND TALK IT OVER OR WRITE US
REGINA, SASK. WINNIPEG, MAN.

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EST'D 1873

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HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

Branches Throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

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455 Main Street

Branch—Portage Ave., Opp. Eaton's

The Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada

has found 1916 to be a year of

Splendid Progress

as the following figures will show:

	1916	1911
Assets at 31st December.....	\$2,823,784	\$1,622,102
Income for year.....	558,716	863,190
Surplus 31st December.....	101,514	53,135
Policies issued and revived.....	2,580,392	1,933,945
Insurances in force 31st December.....	11,181,726	7,856,197
Policy Reserves 31st December.....	2,052,827	1,088,947
Paid to Policy Holders.....	119,598	30,861

The Company is extending its organization, and is prepared to offer advantageous terms to competent producers.

Head Office

: : London, Ont.

IN THE FIELD MAKING MONEY-



or lame in the barn, "eating their heads off"? One means profit—the other means loss. When a horse goes lame—develops a Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone—don't risk losing him through neglect—don't run just as great a risk by experimenting with unknown "cures". Get the old reliable standby—

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Mr. David Yerex, Sonya, Ont., writes—"I have used your Spavin Cure for fifteen years, and know it to be a good cure". Be ready for emergencies, keep a bottle of Kendall's in the barn. Then, if a horse goes lame, you have the remedy on hand to cure the trouble quickly. \$1. a bottle—6 for \$5. at druggists. Ask your dealer for free copy of book—"Treatise On The Horse"—or write us direct.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT, U.S.A. 110

Farmers' Splendid Opportunity

The undersigned have for sale an excellent farm of 2,400 acres, belonging to a Trust Estate under their care, a large proportion of which is under cultivation, with excellent buildings, situated in the Brandon district, having over 400 acres of summerfallow ready for Spring sowing, and which, together with a full line of implements, horses and cattle, will be sold by private sale. In these days when wheat is getting close to \$2 per bushel, land at \$25 to \$30 an acre, with all the improvements needful, is being practically sold for "a song," and the man who buys the property in question will be getting a real snap. For full particulars apply to—

The Standard Trusts Company

340 MAIN STREET

WINNIPEG

The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. Limited

Grain

Operating 103 Elevators in Alberta. Grain Commission Merchants, Track Buyers. At your disposal in the marketing of your grain.

Livestock

Offices at the Stock Yards at Calgary and Edmonton. Try the Alberta Farmers' when selling your next lot of cattle, hogs or sheep.

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Let us quote you on your coal, flour and feed, lumber, posts, wire, or any other car lot commodity required by you.

Address all correspondence to—

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

What Should an Engine Weigh?

Abraham Lincoln was asked how long a man's legs should be and he replied, "they should be long enough to reach the ground—and no longer." An engine should weigh enough to do its work—and no more. Years ago it was necessary to cast engine parts very large and heavy, with heavy base and fly-wheel, or the violent explosions and fast and slow speeds of the old-style engine would tear it to pieces.

Six years ago the Cushman Motor Works designed a new type of farm engine weighing about one-fifth as much per H.P. as other farm engines, but so well built, balanced and governed that it ran more steadily and quietly than a farm engine was ever known to run. Some people laughed, and said that an engine weighing only 190 lbs. must be a toy, but when they saw the Cushman at work beside heavy engines weighing five or six times as much, they realized that weight does not mean power, and that the Cushman is a giant in power for its size.

Cushman Light Weight Engines

40 to 60 Pounds per Horse Power

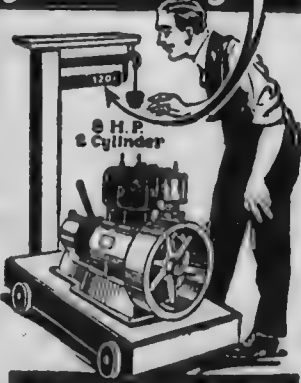
4 H.P. Weighs Only 190 lbs. 15 H.P. Weighs Only 780 lbs.
8 H.P. Weighs Only 320 lbs. 20 H.P. Weighs Only 1200 lbs.

Cushman Engines have Throttle Governor and Schebler Carburetor, insuring regular speed even on jobs of irregular loads, like sawing. Their perfect balance also helps to make them steady, insuring unusual durability and freedom from engine trouble.

The 4 H.P. and the 8 H.P. are mounted on trucks, if desired, and may be pulled around by hand. These are very useful engines, as besides doing all work heavy engines do, they may be attached to machines in the field, as 4 H.P. on grain and corn binders and 8 H.P. on hay bakers. All engines over 4 H.P. are double cylinder, which means steadier power.

The Cushman is not a cheap engine, but it is cheap in the long run. Engine Book free.

Cushman Motor Works
Dept. 8, Winthrop, Mass.



Before Buying Any Engine Ask These Questions

How much does it weigh? If it weighs more than 60 lbs. per horsepower, why? Is it throttle governed? A throttle governor insures steady, quiet economical power.

Backsetting the Farmer

Continued from Page 7

Why "Back to the Land" Falls

Some of the chief difficulties that lie in the way of the practical working out of the scheme under present conditions are:

1. Where is there suitable land available for the purpose?

2. Where is the capital to come from to enable families without means to get started?

3. Have the persons who require assistance any knowledge of any desire to acquire the knowledge of how to manage a farm successfully? One cannot wave a wand and make a farmer. If a person sees in agricultural life only the chance for an existence, which he cannot get in the city; if he goes out with a mental reservation to get back to the bright lights as soon as possible, any land scheme for his benefit is not likely to be a success. In fact, any government or private scheme to place promiscuous unemployed in charge of isolated farms is foredoomed to failure, however commendable the intentions of the promoters may be. Some promoters of schemes recognize this. Some do not. Those who advocate the placing of returned soldiers, who come directly from the din and excitement of the front, on outlying homesteads belong to the latter class.

An elderly spinster of a kindly disposition, being called away on a week's visit, considered it her duty to arrange for the maintenance of her sole companion, the family cat, during her absence. She left the cat in comfortable quarters in the kitchen and placed a can of condensed cream on the floor. When she returned the cat was dead. The lady had neglected to provide a can-opener. Even if the can-opener had been left, would the cat have been able to make use of it? Would not the cat have had a better show for his life if he had been turned out to shift for himself?

Abnormal Conditions

4. But the greatest obstacle that lies in the way of the successful working out of the "back to the land movement" is the well known fact that those who are now on the land do not receive the profits of the wealth they produce. In plain words, while farming would be very profitable under natural, normal conditions, these conditions are so interfered with by restrictive, oppressive and monopolistic legislation and regulations that the farmers who are not strong enough financially to stand up against their enemies are robbed of the profits of their labor and practically starved off the land. No wonder they fail to grow enthusiastic over the prospect of going back, and recite the little verse:

I wish I was a little rock,
A-settin' on a hill,
An' doin' nothin' all day long
But jest a-settin' still.
I wouldn't eat, I wouldn't drink,
I wouldn't even wash;
But set and set a thousand years
And rest myself, by gosh!

While dozens of excuses are given for people leaving the land, the one outstanding, primary reason is because farming is not allowed to be profitable.

The current from the country to the city will be checked and turned when the emoluments of toil and the comforts of life are as adequate in the country as in the city, and if the emoluments are provided the comforts will naturally follow.

Now, it is not denied that there are many farmers in the country who are prospering; but they are, generally speaking, strong men with intelligence and capital sufficient to overcome many adverse conditions that overwhelm the masses. Then, too, there are some who do not make money, but save it at the expense of the bodies and minds of themselves, their wives and children.

Rural Shylocks

There is also another class of men, shrewd, sharp, business dealers, who never try to produce but, on the contrary are "buckboard farmers," spending most of their time on the road seeking snaps from their less fortunate neighbors. They are successful finan-



WHERE IS HE LAME? CAN HE BE CURED?

It is surprising how accurately it is possible to diagnose the most chronic, complicated and uncertain form of lameness—and treat ALL such cases successfully by the aid of our FREE BOOK. It is a book of facts—nowhere else found—our discoveries of over 21 years. No horse owner should be without it.

SAVE-THI-HORSE

is sold with a Signed Contract-Bond to return money if remedy fails on Ringbone—Thornpin—SPAVIN or ANY Shoulder, Knee, Ankle, Hoof or Tendon Disease. No blistering. Horse works.

You should have this book and remedy always on hand in case of an emergency. No matter how old the case, SAVE-THI-HORSE is guaranteed to cure; but the best time to cure is when the trouble starts.

If you are not sure about the case, write us describing your trouble. Send today for this FREE Book, copy of our Guarantee-Bond and expert advice; no "string" attached. Get a bottle of SAVE-THI-HORSE and be insured against your horse being laid up when you most need him.

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150 Van Horne St., Toronto, Ont.
Druggists Everywhere sell Save-Thi-Horse with CONTRACT, or we send by Parcel Post or Express Paid.

A BETTER ATTACHMENT FOR HOOKS ON HORSE COLLAR PADS

Our new patented staple and felt reinforcing device keeps hooks from pulling off easily, even when fabric is weakened by long use. It adds greatly to life of the pad. This form of attachment is

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Ask your dealer for free Tapatec booklet. Shows pads in colors and contains valuable horse remedies. If he hasn't it, request him to write us direct.

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Issue a Special
FARMERS' POLICY

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See our Local Agent or write for his address to—
CARSON & WILLIAMS BROS. LIMITED
UNION BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



Beat the high cost of leather

The price of all-leather harness has gone up to unheard of figures, and the end is not in sight. This hits the farmer particularly hard on his work harness because it gets such rough usage.

Grimith's Team Outfit, including Giant Rope Traces, Giant Yoke Ropes, hames, hame straps, plow pads, belly bands and billets, gives him a strong, serviceable work-harness equipment at the low price of \$13.00 (\$14.00 west of Fort William).

Grimith's Giant Rope Traces will stand a tremendous amount of rough usage. They are as strong as leather and only cost about a quarter as much. Per set of four, \$4.50 (\$5.00 west of Fort William).

Grimith's Giant Yoke Ropes are becoming more and more popular. They wear well. Price, per pair, with snaps and slides, \$1.00 (\$1.25 west of Fort William).

Most dealers sell these specialties. If you can't get them from your dealer order direct. Our booklet will be interesting to read. Send for it.

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Hogs and Sheep
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HOLSTEIN COWS EXCEL ALL OTHERS
Proof is found in 100,000 official tests for profitable yield of Milk, Butter and Cheese. No other breed can equal them for the production of High Class Veal. When age or accident ends their usefulness Holsteins make a large amount of good beef.
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HENS 16c
YOUNG ROOSTERS 3½ lbs. up, in good condition, 16c
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TURKEYS 20c
All prices live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. Guaranteed for 15 days from date of this paper. Write us today for crates or ask your station agent for full information regarding crate requirements, then make crates yourself—save time in shipping and crate charges out.
Terms: Cash, Bank Money Order on receipt of goods.
Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

LIVE HENS WANTED

Hens (any size) 15c
Ducks 15c
Turkeys 20c
Geese 16c
Young Roosters (in good condition) 15c
Get our prices for Good Fat Hens.
These prices are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash on receipt of shipment.
Royal Produce & Trading Co. 87 Aikens St., Winnipeg

cially because they are in a position to take advantage of the necessities of the bona fide farmers. Some of them may be a benefit to the community, but all the Shylocks do not live in the cities.

This article, however, refers to the class that has to take the land available to their means, that has little or no capital, that may or may not have a liking for and experience in farming—the class, in fact, that the "back to the land" advocates propose to deal with.

Why More Land is Not Settled

What, then, have the advocates of the "back to the land movement" to overcome in order to make it a success? There are not more settlers on the land:

1. Because of the existing economic and political conditions. Some have been ridiculed off the farm, some have been boomed off, and a great many have been starved off.

2. Because of the mental attitude of the public towards the farmer, derived from experience and observation of the hardships and privations he has had to endure in order to make a bare living.

"Farming is the zero of occupations."

"Farmers dwell but in the suburbs of the government's good pleasure."

"Where it is more profitable to manipulate than produce, why produce?"

"I do not want my boys or my girls to live on a farm and work as hard as I have worked and have so little to show for it." Such common expressions go to show the attitude of the public towards man's primary occupation.

What measures should be taken to bring about a change?

Improving Conditions

Conditions should be made more favorable for the producer by the passing of legislation that will prevent land speculation, that will give the farmer cheap raw materials, that will develop agricultural possibilities and that will safeguard the producers' interests in the transportation, transformation and distribution of wealth. In other words, farming should be allowed to be profitable by the removal of restrictions which handicap the farmer in the production of wealth and handicap him still more in getting his product to market.

A story is told of a canny Scot, who, on the way to work, dropped a penny on the pavement. It rolled over the curb into the gutter, dropped thru the grating and rested on the side of the drain a few feet below the surface. Sandy lifted the grating and, getting down on his knees, endeavored to recover his precious coin. An auto came around the corner and crushed the life out of the poor fellow. A coroner's jury was called, and, after hearing the evidence of eye-witnesses, brought in a verdict "that the deceased came to his death from natural causes."

Now, farmers do not come to their death as farmers from natural causes. They are crushed by plutocratic tanks, built behind tariff walls, bounty dykes and industrial drawbacks, propelled by power furnished by caterpillar corporations, directed by millionaire manufacturing experts, manned by the lobbying skill of the keenest legal intellects, supported by political machine guns and an unlimited supply of silver bullets.

When the occupant of the land receives the recognition that his importance in the development and prosperity of the country demands, when the laws are so adjusted that the laborer and the producer receive their proper proportion of the wealth they create, when farming is allowed to become profitable to the farmer, when the laborer is given the right, not only to existence, but to enjoy life, then the mental prejudice against working on the land will be broken down, settlers will occupy the land and take advantage of its opportunities, and the country will advance in prosperity by leaps and bounds.

Who Is Responsible?

Who are mainly responsible for the fact that farming is not allowed to be profitable, owing to restrictive, oppressive and monopolistic legislation and regulations?

Upon the Dominion government must rest the chief responsibility for the legislation that enriches the classes at the expense of the masses. They pass



FARGO BRAND SEED CORN

THERE is much to recommend corn growing and the steady increase in corn acreage throughout the Northwest is the best evidence that many farmers are being convinced of the wisdom in the saying "Corn and Pork Spell Prosperity."

Also is it true that corn not only produces a heavy tonnage of fodder high in food value, but also is an important factor in soil conservation.

The importance of planting only selected, tested stocks such as are perfectly adapted to your soil and climatic conditions cannot be over-estimated and our knowledge of your particular needs are worthy of your immediate and careful investigation.

We are specialists in Northern Grown Seeds.

Our efforts in corn growing and curing have always centered right here in the Northwest extending over a period of 25 years and enabling us to attain the very highest quality—a lead we aim to hold.

Our expert co-operation means much to you in producing a successful 1917 crop.

BUY TRADE-MARKED

FARGO BRAND SEED CORN

1916-STOCK—Dakota and Montana Grown—KILN DRIED

OUR LEADING VARIETIES OF FIELD CORN

MINNESOTA NO. 13—With normal conditions will mature in 90 days. No other variety yields heavier.

NORTHWESTERN DENT—An 85 day corn. Leafy stalk. Ears well up. Earliest dent corn that grows.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH—A deep grain yellow dent corn. Small cob and a heavy yield.

SQUARE DEAL DENT—A very early yellow dent. Has proven a favorite in North Dakota and Montana. Shipments are made only after the most exacting germination tests have been completed.

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NEBRASKA FLINT—Early maturing fodder with soft ears. Exceptionally good for silage purposes.

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12-lb. pails, \$1.50; 25-lb. pails, \$3.00; 100-lb. bags, \$9.00. Also in pkgs., at 20c, 50c and \$1.20, at your Dealer's.

It regulates the blood, bowels and digestive organs, keeps the fowls robust, produces bone and muscle, red combs and wattles, fertile eggs and sturdy chicks.

Your Money Back if Not Satisfied.

PRATTS Poultry Disinfectant is the safest and most economical liquid disinfectant and germicide on the market. Keeps down bad odors. Use it for spraying roosts, nests and dropping boards. 50c qt.; \$1.50 gal.

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NOTICE!

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We think it is only fair to our friends who have stood by us when they could get plenty of cheaper grade fence almost anywhere, that we advise them of the situation.

Deliveries of fence this year will undoubtedly be delayed on account of scarcity of material. While we are doing our utmost to secure such a stock in hand that we can fill all orders from at least our old customers, we cannot at this writing guarantee promptness in all cases, and hence we suggest that you place your fence requirements with us as far in advance of the actual time of need as possible.

Our new catalogues and also new cash price list showing prices direct to user, ready for mailing on request.

The Page Wire Fence Company,

Limited

Geo. O. Nicol, Representative

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DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF \$500, OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA
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10-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, \$1.00
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Buy a "Fox"

The Most Efficient, Best Constructed, Automatic One-Man Grain Picker on the market.

Construction—26 gauge galvanized iron, with steel frame; no wood used.
Capacity—125 bushels per hour.
Efficiency—Thoroughly sprinkles and then turns the grain over four times.

PRICE: Galvanized Iron for Formalin, \$15.00
Copper for Bluestone, 20.00
Freight paid to your town.

For further particulars write to

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this legislation in order to retain political power, the favored wealthy classes supplying the campaign funds which are used to divide the farmers and laboring classes into two hostile camps, which offset each other's influence and permit a government to be elected that is under the influence of the plutocrats. The great majority of producers, if united, could elect representatives who would pass laws favorable to the producers of wealth and which would, at the same time, make all the rest of the people prosperous, as has been done in Denmark. To bring about this union requires organization, and the business men of the cities and towns and the men of influence in local communities should support the farmers in their efforts. If they would only realize that the prosperity of the farmer must come first, they would change their method entirely and would use their energy and influence and organization ability in uniting the farmers so that they would be strong enough to elect representatives who would support measures to encourage the production of wealth and the safeguarding of at least a large proportion of the profits of the producers; for in making the farmers prosperous they would advance the interests of all the people and the general prosperity of the country.

The provincial governments of the prairie provinces, being directly influenced by the farmers' vote, and conversant with local conditions, have passed many excellent laws in the interests of the producers. Some of these will be referred to later on and attention drawn to matters that have not been, but require to be, dealt with in fairness to those who produce the wealth of the country.

Editor's Note:—This is the first of a series of articles. The second article will appear in an early issue.

Farm Experiences

Continued from Page 9

reason why Ball smut should not be entirely eliminated on every farm. Prevention is better than cure.

Even where there is no trace of smut in the seed, treatment should not be omitted. The treatment is very simple. The two agencies for control of smut in general use are formalin and bluestone. The simplest and most effective is the formalin treatment. Altho there is some difference of opinion as to which is the best to use, there is no doubt that the formalin solution is the safest. Some farmers claim that they do not get the best result from formalin and are still using bluestone. Where there is any failure in the control of smut when formalin is used it is no doubt largely due to the strength of the solution used. I know, personally, of several fields during the last two or three years where Ball smut was much in evidence and on inquiring as to the treatment found that bluestone was used.

It is a common impression that a certain quantity of either formalin or bluestone will treat a certain number of bushels of grain. One should not depend on this, but should be careful to have the solution at the proper strength. In some cases it is too weak to be effective. It is very important that the solution be of the required strength, independent of the number of bushels of grain treated. Forty gallons of solution of the proper strength will treat effectively one or more bushels until the solution is used up. The surest way is to measure the amount of formalin and the water and not simply guess at the amount. A small glass graduate, holding four ounces is all that is necessary and in this way one can be sure of having the solution at the required strength.

If the solution is too weak it cannot be expected to be effective and one may as well use water only. Where there is little or no trace of smut in the seed, one pound of formalin to forty of water is sufficient. Where there is any trace of smut, one to thirty-five is necessary. In some cases where there is smut in the fields after treatment it may be traced to the putting of the treated grain into old sacks that may be contaminated by smut. The sacks should also be immersed in the solution and treated the same as the grain. Where the treated grain is on the granary floor or in the wagon box, there is also a possibility of the seed being

contaminated. In this case they should be flushed out with the solution.

There are several methods for treating the grain. Some sprinkle the seed on the floor or wagon box. There are also machines that sprinkle the grain. The best method is by immersion in the solution. This allows of every grain being saturated with the solution. There are several excellent machines on the market that allow of complete immersion and are very convenient in handling large or small quantities at one time. Some use a barrel and dip or immerse the grain. Any of these methods are very effective where the grain is placed under the solution. These machines allow of any smut balls or wild oats being skimmed off while in the solution.

Where small quantities are to be treated, as in the case of selected or pedigreed seed, it is the best method to keep the grain in the sack and have the sack only two-thirds full and tied near the top and dipped under the solution, taken out and drained and kept in the sack and then upended and covered in the usual way. By this method there is no chance of the grain being contaminated by other impurities. If the sack is too full the grain swells slightly and packs too closely in the sack.

Where the grain is treated on a granary floor, there is a possibility of picking up weed seed and other grains. After being treated the grain should be covered with sacking for about two hours when it will dry sufficiently to run thru the seeder.

With respect to the bluestone treatment, I cannot recommend it in preference to formalin. My own experience leads me to recommend formalin as it is very effective. Since using it I have completely controlled Ball smut in wheat, and altho a close watch is kept and my fields and plots are constantly under observation, I fail to find a single trace of smut.

Smut on oats and barley is not as easily controlled, but should be kept under the solution for about five minutes to ensure the covering of the grain being thoroughly penetrated.—Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask.

GROWING ALFALFA

By R. McLaren, Maymont, Sask.

The most important problem in agriculture to day is that of putting nitrogen into growing plants; the man who solves it holds the key to successful farming, that is in producing food for humanity.

An acre contains over six million square inches; the air presses on this earth at the rate of sixteen pounds to the square inch, and 77 per cent. of this air is free nitrogen. If you take your pencil and figure out what this means, you will be overwhelmed at the inexhaustible supply of nitrogen that covers this earth, free to every animal and free to every plant.

Wheat, oats, barley, in fact all cereal crops are gross feeders on the dissolved nitrates that have been stored in the soil for thousands of years; heavy crops of grain soon exhaust this supply.

Alfalfa has the power when "inoculated" of drawing upon this vast supply of nitrogen for a large part of the nourishment that would otherwise be taken from the soil, and not only does the plant take enough for its own use, but it stores up nitrates in the soil for the use of cereal crops that may be grown after, thus alfalfa thru the medium of those micro-organic agents on the roots, boards itself and also pays for the privilege.

Any farmer will now understand what a wonderful advantage it is to know that the inoculated alfalfa plant has the power of unlocking the riches of the air. Wheat is at present the money maker in the great Northwest, and while we are apt to think of it as the greatest crop in the world, it will be to our advantage to start growing alfalfa. Wheat gradually impoverishes the soil, alfalfa continually improves and enriches it, wheat is limited in range by soil and climate, but alfalfa by its great varieties can be grown from the Tropics to the Arctic Circle.

Alfalfa with its deep root system goes for much of its food to the farm that lies below the surface farm, and together with the workshop on the roots drawing on the unlimited supply of nitrogen in the air, gets for nothing its most valuable food constituent. This making hay out of sunshine and air is a wise and economical method of producing food. By growing a forage crop like alfalfa lies the foundation of producing beef, bacon, mutton, milk, butter, cheese and all other foods that are today among the expensive things of this earth.

It is apparent that when sown at the

The very policy for you



Circumstances must determine the particular policy you should select. Whatever your circumstances may be, however, we have the particular policy to provide for them.

Is it protection you need? A straight life Mutual policy, with profits applied to reduce premiums, is the one to choose.

If again you wish for protection, but do not care to think of paying throughout life, take a Mutual life policy, but with payments limited to say twenty years.

If you wish to save money but find it difficult—as most of us do—take a Mutual Life 15, 20 or 25 year endowment payable to yourself at the end of that time.

It may be that you are liquidating a debt which it will take some years to pay. Lest you should not live to complete the payments, take a term policy sufficient to pay the debt.

Do you fear that the proceeds of your policy might be misspent on account of inexperience on the part of the beneficiary? The policy for you is our Life Income Policy payable in monthly instalments.

The Mutual Life
Assurance Company of Canada
Waterloo, Ontario



For Health and Recreation

Bring your winter ills, especially your rheumatic ones, here. Take that much needed rest in beautiful—

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Only 70 miles from Vancouver, in the heart of the mountains, on the shores of a lake 40 miles long. Mild, salubrious climate, temperature of sulphur and potash springs 160 degrees. Write for analysis and descriptive booklet, rates, etc.

St. Alice Hotel

Harrison Hot Springs - B.C.
Get off at Agassiz on the C.P.R. Main Line. Busses meet every train.

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is a specialty with us. Mail orders promptly attended to. Reasonable prices and fully guaranteed.

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COCKSHUTT Light Tractor PLOW

Just a few of its Remarkable Good Points

NEW Yet Already Well Tried and a Splendid Success

Ideal for two or three furrows.

You can turn it into a two or three furrow plow at will.

Just a pull on a cord lifts the bottoms from the ground to avoid an obstruction.

Just a pull on the same cord lowers them and the bottoms dig straight to their work like a walking plow.

The land wheel and an exclusive eccentric and clutch "do the trick"—easy.

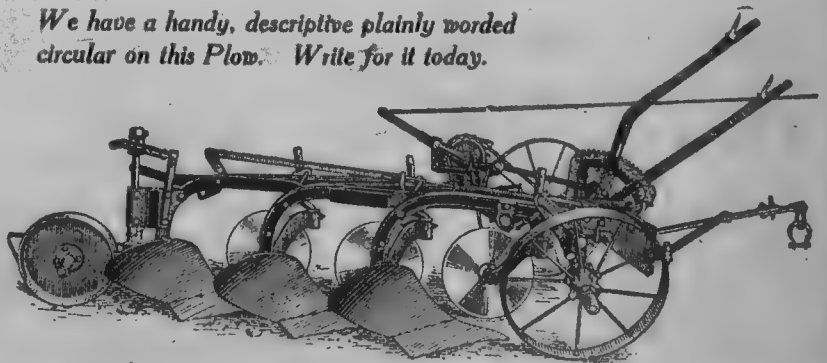
Change the depth of work by easily handled levers—without stopping or slowing up the plow.

Staggered front wheel ensures absolutely true running with furrows always even—and high clearance to avoid trash.

Cockshutt light draft and high quality materials.

If you're going in for a light tractor, don't forget the "better half" of the partnership—a suitable gang plow. We have it in the Cockshutt Light Tractor Plow, made in two and three furrow sizes. It represents a lot of hard work on the part of our engineers, and has stood the hardest tests in actual use—far stiffer, probably, than you'll ever give it. We're so satisfied with it that we say: "Save time, go right out and buy the Cockshutt Light Tractor Plow, the 'experimental work' is all done, and we'll stake our reputation it will do everything claimed for it."

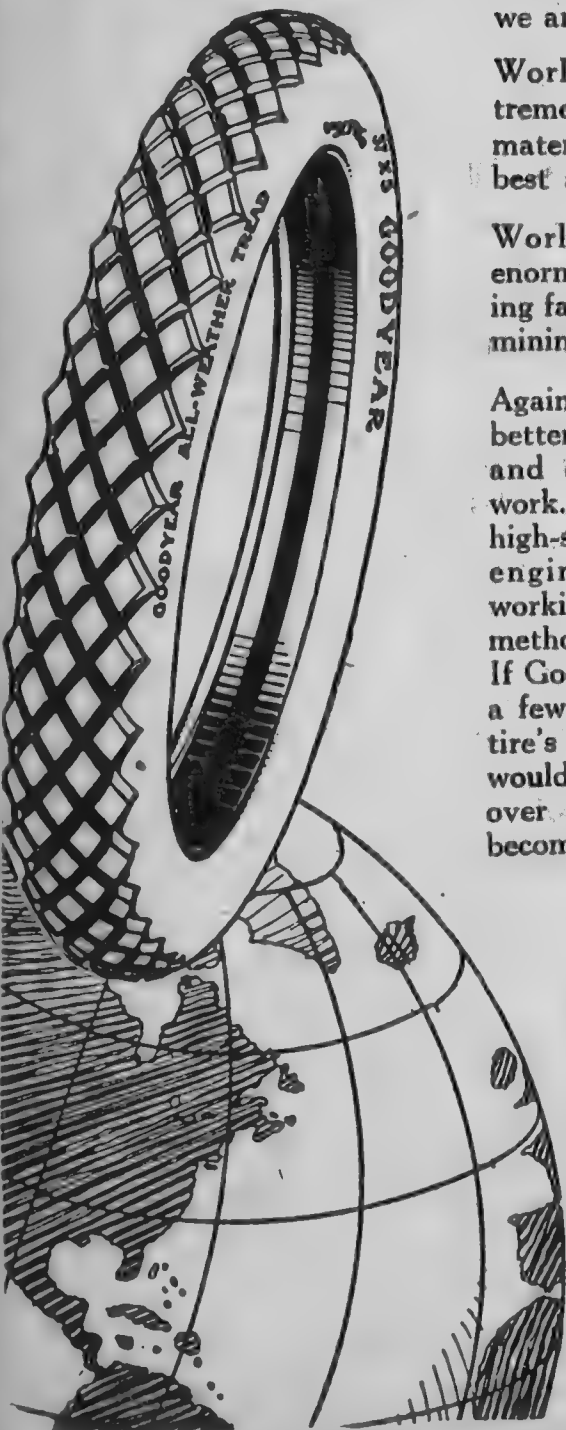
We have a handy, descriptive plainly worded circular on this Plow. Write for it today.



Cockshutt Plow Co. Limited
Winnipeg Regina Calgary Saskatoon

A Business Story That Saves Money For Motorists World Wide Good Year

GOODYEAR
MADE IN CANADA



THE story of the far-flung Goodyear institution reads like a romance. Like the English language, the sign of the winged foot has travelled the world around. Because millions of motorists have chosen Goodyears as better-value tires, it has been necessary to establish over 100 wholesale distributing centres throughout the world. These wholesale centres supply the Service Stations who serve the motorists of every race and clime.

Lower cost per mile and greater satisfaction are the causes of world wide sale. But these Goodyear superiorities have climbed with Goodyear Sales. The wider and greater the demand for Goodyear Tires the better we are able to make them.

World-wide sale means tremendous buying of raw materials—buying to the best advantage.

World-wide sale means enormous production, keeping factory overhead to the minimum per tire.

Again the production of better tires means constant and costly experimental work. It means keeping high-salaried chemists and engineers continuously working on formulae and methods of manufacture. If Goodyear produced only a few thousand tires, each tire's share of this cost would be high. But spread over millions of tires, it becomes unnoticeable.

Goodyear Tires, Tubes and Tire-Saver Accessories are easy to get from Goodyear Service Stations everywhere. Look for this emblem.



usual rate, and in the ordinary manner, that the present high cost of hardy alfalfa seed is in itself sufficient to prevent many men from growing the crop, but if every farmer will take a pound of say, Grimms' alfalfa seed and sow it in rows thirty inches apart on half an acre, take good care of it, and if the following season is not excessively wet, he will get sufficient seed from the pound sown to plant all he would need for forage for his stock.

Until alfalfa seed is available at a reasonable price, the cost of putting down land to alfalfa will continue to be a serious obstacle in the way of alfalfa production. At the University of Saskatchewan they have obtained more forage in dry years from alfalfa sown in rows than when broadcasted; it would therefore seem that sowing in rows lowers the cost and increases the yield.

Preparation of Land

When alfalfa is to be sown in rows for seed it is not necessary that the land should be fallowed, altho summer tilled land will give the best possible results. Stubble land that is free from creeping footed grasses is quite satisfactory to sow alfalfa when the crop is put in wide rows. The land should be plowed deeply in fall or spring and thoroughly worked down; the use of a land packer is advisable and the surface soil should be made very fine and firm with a plank float and harrow.

Seed With Garden Drill

In sowing all my alfalfa I have used a common garden drill, and while it is very hard work to sow a field of alfalfa with it, I have been able to seed as much as four acres a day with it. The plank float should be run over the plot before seeding, as you will then have a fine firm seed bed in which to place the seed. The seed should be sown very shallow, never deeper than one inch, and by using the garden drill you will be able to place the seed at just the proper depth. Land prepared by fallowing the previous year may be sown from the 20th of May to 1st of June, but if spring plowed, sowing should be deferred till the rainy season in June.

Inoculation Necessary

Inoculation is the most important item outside of using hardy seed in starting a field of alfalfa, as without a good catch of bacteria your plot is doomed to sure failure; the inoculation is the "soul" of the plant and the "salvation" of the soil. There are two good methods of securing a good catch of the desired bacteria, one is by spreading about 300 pounds of soil from a well established alfalfa field on an acre during cloudy weather, and then harrow it in before the sun can kill the bacteria. The other method, and one I can recommend is by using a pure culture.

Cultivation Requirements

The advantage of sowing alfalfa in rows is threefold, the ease with which you are able to control the grasses and weeds by intertillage, the cultivation keeps a mulch on the land and lessens the loss of moisture by evaporation, the stirring of the soil allows the free nitrogen to circulate in the soil more freely, causing the bacteria to multiply rapidly and thus you will have stronger, healthier plants. Once the land becomes baked in a field of alfalfa, the bacteria on the roots become dormant, with the result you have a poor yield of forage.

The following spring as soon as the land is dry enough, give the plot a thorough harrowing both ways, or better still, if you have a dull spring-tooth cultivator use it instead of the harrow. I use a spring-tooth alfalfa tiller, with teeth such a shape that they will not injure the roots of the alfalfa in passing thru them. You might think it mighty rough usage to give a fine stand of alfalfa, but the man who discovered that alfalfa would stand rough treatment made a great discovery. When the plot is cut for forage, the land should immediately be given another thorough cultivation as stated above. Cut when the first blooms appear.

Harvesting and Threshing

When grown for seed the harvesting may be done with an ordinary grain binder, and start cutting about the time of the first frost; if cut when a little damp or when the dew is on there will be less shelling of the seed due to the hammering of the packers; tie the sheaves loose and stook in long crops north and south.

Until large crops of alfalfa are grown for seed an alfalfa huller is out of the question, but the common threshing machine can be adapted to do a very good job, and by putting the straw thru twice nearly all the seed can be saved.

SOME BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Novels That Are History

By H. D. Ranna

"The true university in these days is a collection of books," once said Carlyle. The saying has not lost any of its truth since he said it. Many can never see the inside of a university, but they can get together, in these latter days of wonderfully cheap reprints, a collection of books of the best type. And amongst this collection place must be found for the great novels that have informed and broadened the minds of men. One part of the novel's educative usefulness is the way we can gain insight into phases of history from novels of the master writers which treat of historical themes. Some of the best of these I want to try to mention and to give, in briefest compass, a word or two that may serve to classify or describe them.

The master craftsman in the writing of historical novels is Sir Walter Scott. There were novels of that character before Scott's time, but the unprecedented popularity of the "Waverley" (40c) novels that began to appear in 1814 made certain the permanent place of the historical novel in fiction. If he did not write the greatest single historical novel, Scott has the honor of being the recognized chief in the art by virtue of his wide range of subject and the general excellence of his output. He could make history live before us and the past glow into actuality. Two of his novels we ought all to read are "Ivanhoe" (40c), with its fascinating picture of chivalry in days of Saxon and of Norman, and "The Talisman" (40c), where Scott shows a remarkable enthusiasm for the heroic side of the crusaders' nature.

Possibly the greatest historical novel in our language is Charles Reade's, "The Cloister and the Hearth" (40c). It is a fascinating, quaint and strikingly vivid picture of the varied life of the middle ages in Europe, with its life of road, of the inns and roadside taverns, of burgherdom in Holland and Papal grandeur in Rome. And then there is Gerard and Margaret and the one and only Denis, who will persist in telling you that "the devil is dead." If you have not read it, start tomorrow.

Charles Dickens was out of his element when he wrote historical novels, but he wrote one that some of us will always prize highly, "The Tale of Two Cities" (40c). Whilst Dickens does not describe any of the great events or persons of the French Revolution, he does catch and convey the spirit of that tremendous social upheaval. And Sydney Carton is one of the most living characters in the whole range of fiction.

Charles Kingsley as a novelist was probably at his best in historical fiction. "Westward Ho!" (40c) is his masterpiece, and a stirring story it is. The rising patriotism, the love of adventure, the valiant spirit of the men of Elizabeth's time are reproduced with a zest and swing that should carry the interest of any Britisher with any blood in his veins. Another book of Kingsley's you should read is "Hereward the Wake" (40c). The title tells the period of which it deals.

Thackeray wrote one historical novel that contests with "The Cloister and the Hearth" for the first place. "Henry Esmond" (25c) is a vivid and fascinating story of the mighty days of Marlborough when victory after victory followed England's army. We say that a thing is "dead as Queen Anne," but this novel deals with Queen Anne's time and is not dead.

To my mind few figures in history are so arresting as the Monk Savonarola, who thundered out his call to righteousness in Florence at the end of the fifteenth century. In George Eliot's "Romola" (40c) you may read about this great man and also follow in Tito Melema the declension of a soul. But "Romola" is not easy reading, let me warn you.

Once upon a time Lord Lytton was reckoned very much of a novelist, but he is out of favor now. Still, I fancy you may like his historical stories, as I confess I do. Read "Rienzi" (40c) these winter evenings and you will be transplanted to Papal Rome of 1347, when a fine young patriot led a noble but ultimately ineffective revolt against Papal tyranny. And if you want still more stirring stuff there is the same author's "Last Days of Pompeii," in which we read of the end of luxury loving Pompeii in the time when Titus was Emperor of Rome.

Note—Any person who desires to read any of the books mentioned in this article may secure them from the Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, postpaid, at the prices mentioned in brackets after each book.

Practical Building Hints

On Care of Lumber—Putting on Sheathing, Paper, Roofing, Etc.
ARTICLE II.

It is very necessary to take great care of your lumber so that there will be no unnecessary waste when erecting your building. The various kinds and lengths of lumber should be kept distinctly separate, so that the workman will have no difficulty in obtaining any material that he may require. This will eliminate waste of material and time.

When piling lumber, racks should be built perfectly level, so as to keep the lumber a distance off the ground. Boards and shiplap should be stripped cross-wise with lath, so that the air will have an opportunity to circulate between the boards, which will be a great help in drying the lumber so as to be ready for use.

All finish material should be kept in shed where there will be no danger of any water leaking thru onto the material, as this will prevent the grain raising, and will save a great deal of time when the finish is being used.

All framing or house work should be at 16 inch centres to fit stock lengths of lumber and lath.

The illustration shows studding to

that the boards will curl up at the edges and it will be impossible to make the finished floor even. Any finished flooring laid before plastering is done must be carefully covered with sawdust or one ply of building paper or sand.

Selecting Window and Door Frames

Special care should be taken in the selection of window and door frames, and it will be readily understood that if these are not manufactured properly and placed in position with the greatest care, it will be impossible to keep the house warm. There are first-class frames offered for sale by supply houses, and it would be advisable to carefully select this portion of your bill before making your purchase. The owner will do well to give his personal supervision to the building when the siding is being put on, taking care to see that plenty of paper is used and carried round all corners and under all casings, so that there will be no danger of the wind entering at any point. This is one of the most important things in building, as the paper really forms the

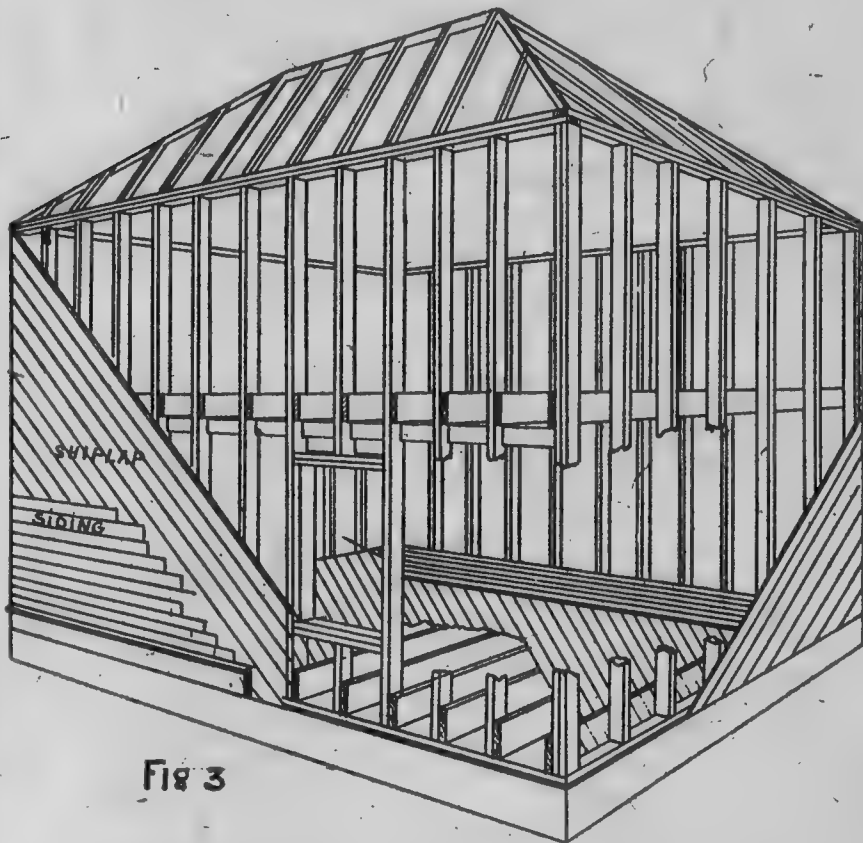


Fig 3

The frame of the house. Note the studding goes down to the sills, making the building more rigid. The rafters are trimmed off at the plates. The sheathing is laid diagonally on both walls and floors.

go down to the sills. This method is preferable, as it makes the building more rigid. The rafters should be trimmed off at plate as shown in the diagram, the boards and paper being carried completely round and onto the roof. The heel of the rafters can then be toenailed into position. The interior framing must be so arranged to provide proper facilities for placing all piping, heating, etc. When trimming joists round well hole of stairway, it is better to allow sufficient space for the studding to go clear from bottom floor to upstairs ceiling. If this method is followed, it will prevent any cracks appearing in plaster, as is often the case when well hole is trimmed the exact size and studding cut underneath joists.

Sheathing, as illustrated in figure 3, should be laid diagonally on the walls of the building, as this will add great strength. The sheathing on the floors should also be laid diagonally, as this will be a great help in laying the finished floor. Should the sheathing be laid crossways with the joists, it often happens, during the plastering process,

skin of the house. The roof should be covered with shiplap, heavy tarred or asphalt paper. Good red cedar shingles nailed on with galvanized shingle nails might finish the roofing.

The interior of outside walls should be sheathed and papered with a good heavy insulating paper, 1x2 inch straps placed 16 inches on centres to receive lath. This sheathing paper should be carried down and project onto bottom floor several inches, so as to meet the paper between the rough floor and finished floor. The laths should be of fir, cedar or white pine, placed far enough apart to provide a good key for the plaster. All external angles should be provided with metal angle beads.

Lighting the house should receive some consideration at this point, and if it is the intention at any future time to install electric lighting, wires should be placed in position before lathing is done. All water pipes, waste pipes and stack for sewerage system must be placed in position before lathing is completed, and properly tested so there will be no danger of any leaks when the system is put into use.

Brick Construction

Best and Cheapest

The average man builds two homes in a lifetime. The second one is the permanent investment and should express the owner's ideas concerning comfort, convenience, artistic design, beauty, durability and economy of upkeep.

A Brick House only will combine these Features

Wood will burn—Brick has been burned

Wood will rot—Brick will not

Wood must be painted—Brick need not

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Wood absorbs the heat of the sun—

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Brick House is not

Because of the above facts, a brick house is the cheapest. The first cost is a little more, but in five years the actual cost is less. We are selling more Red Veneer Brick to farmers every year. Write us for prices or information.

Estevan Coal and Brick Co., Ltd.

ESTEVAN, Sask



Is Your Dwelling A House Or is it a Home?

Does it represent the advancement of the times or is it merely the old-fashioned place in which to eat and sleep?

Does Mother spend one day in every week sweeping carpets and scrubbing softwood floors, or has your home been modernized with

Hardwood Floors

Among the greatest developments in home-building stands most prominently the great improvement wrought with hardwood flooring. No more semi-annual housecleanings—no weekly scrubbing of floors or daily sweeping of carpets—and an endless series of nights in bright and cheery surroundings where young and old may enjoy modern entertainment—at home.

Let us show you that "Beaver Brand" Hardwood Floors cost less than carpets for either old or new houses.

Write for illustrated catalogue and detailed particulars to—

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FIRE SALVAGE SALE

In the fire which damaged our Winnipeg Warehouse last November some goods were destroyed and some were slightly injured. We have carefully sorted them out; any that were badly injured we sent to the city's dumping ground, and any that were slightly affected, that are fit for use but somewhat disfigured by water and smoke, we are going to offer to the visitors to the Brandon Winter Fair at prices that spell big economy. There will be a wide range of goods to select from, including saddlery hardware, harness parts, horse collars, rugs and dusters.

Here are only a few lines that we are quoting and remember our catalogue lines are very close to the cost of production:

Lankford Collars

You know what they are; you know what they sell for. The ones we are offering are as good as they ever were, only they are slightly discolored. Our Catalogue Price, each, \$1.45 **Salvage Sale, 90c**

Padded Surcingles

Made of heavy striped jute, three and one-half inches wide, six feet eight inches long. They may not look quite as good as they once did, but they will wear just as well. Our Catalogue Price, each, 35c. **Salvage Sale, 20c**

Bits

The lot includes almost every conceivable style; the prices represented range all the way from 15c to 65c each. It is just a case of taking your pick and saving money. **Salvage Sale, each, 10c**

Rope Plow Lines

Made from one-quarter inch jute rope, with snaps securely fastened with metal clamps. They were saturated with water, but were not injured in any way. They will wear every bit as well as if they were fresh from the factory. Our Catalogue Price, per set, 60c. **Salvage Sale, 25c**

Team Backbands

Made of heavy four-inch cotton webbing, with two leather loops on top, one and one-quarter inch billet. Our Catalogue Price, per pair, \$1.25. **Salvage Sale, 75c**

The above are mentioned merely to illustrate what kinds of values you may expect to get; but remember there is a great big assortment to choose from and if you want any harness parts, or almost any kind of repair parts you cannot afford to overlook our Salvage Sale.

See Our Display of Catalogue Lines at Brandon Fair

During the Fair, March 5th to 9th, we are going to have a big display of our catalogue lines and we want you to come to see them for yourself; we are confidently certain that when you have an opportunity to see the goods and critically examine them you will be convinced that we are offering the best harness values in Canada.

We shall expect to meet you at our Brandon Warehouse during the Fair; whether you want harness or not we want to see you.

THE BORBRIDGE CO.

19-23 Eleventh St. - Brandon, Canada

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers



Hardy Western Grown Small Fruits

Fruits like the above can be produced in abundance anywhere in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba from our hardy Northern Manitoba grown Fruit Trees. We have been in Manitoba since 1891 and sell nothing which will not do well anywhere in Western Canada. Write for our catalog and descriptive price list of Hardy Apples, Crab Apples, Raspberries, Strawberries, Plums, Windbreak, Ornamental and Evergreen Trees. Reference: Bank of Commerce, Dauphin, Man.

Valley River Nurseries, Valley River, Man.

BUTTER and EGGS

For fresh made Dairy Butter in good color and good flavor we will pay you 35 cents per lb. For good Fresh Eggs, 45 cents per doz. These prices are f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed for 15 days from date of this paper. If you have not any egg crates, drop us a line and we shall be pleased to supply you by return.

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co.

Winnipeg, Man.

Meeting the Gopher Problem

Continued from Page 2

is much less expensive and even more effective than in the chemically pure form. This is the same liquid as carbon bisulphide.

When used in connection with the hibernating dens it is very effective, but it should be used very early in the season, immediately upon the appearance of the squirrels.

Having found one of these exit holes, pour about 25 cubic centimeters, or two tablespoonfuls, of carbon disulphide on some cotton, old rags or dried horse manure and drop the same down the burrow. Close the exit securely with packed earth and the work is complete. The animal cannot escape this treatment which has the added virtue of being very humane, the effect upon the animal being similar to that of chloroform.

This method of treatment should not be relied upon exclusively as it is next to impossible to find all of the exits, and in warm, fine weather the squirrel remains only a short time after coming out until it seeks a more roomy summer den, from which, when once entered, it will not turn. It is extremely important with this method to start very early, even while the snow is still on the ground.

We must then follow it to the larger summer dens and treat it there. This is more expensive of course, for in some of these larger dens over 250 feet of open burrow may exist, as compared with 8 or 10 feet of open burrow in a hibernating den, and here we must use four or five doses instead of one as in the case of the hibernating den. Shortly after coming from the hibernating dens these ground squirrels occupy the larger dens where the young are born. In the treatment of them here it is of advantage to do the work early in the season, as in the case of the hibernating den, for two reasons; first, the ground is moist and holds the gas better than later when it becomes dry, and, second, every female squirrel destroyed now means five less a few weeks hence. Having seen a squirrel enter a summer den, examine to note briefly the number of holes leading to its centre and proceed as in the case of the hibernating den, treating about every other burrow with about 20 cubic centimeters each of carbon disulphide.

It has been found by examining the dens treated with this chemical that the squirrels in many cases have retreated to the deeper parts of the dens, and in many instances were found in the nests at the bottom of the den. It has been found, too, that many burrows even in flat territory leading to the centre of the dens drop at an angle of 45 degrees, a most favorable condition for the use of this heavy gas.

Aside from being humane this treatment has the advantage of being unavoidable to the animal treated, for while it may avoid a trap or poison it cannot so easily escape this silently enveloping gas. By using carbon disulphide the female and the young are both destroyed in a most humane way. Begin early in the season, use doses of 20 to 25 cubic centimeters, stop all holes thoroughly at once, and very satisfactory results will be obtained.

While this primarily refers to the Columbian species of ground squirrel, the application of this control method may be extended to other ground squirrels as well.

Carbon bisulphide is worth 32 cents a pound, and it takes about two tablespoonfuls to one ounce, so that only approximately 100 to 120 gopher holes could be treated for one dollar.

We have not heard of the above method being used to any extent in Western Canada. It may be that the ground is too flat. Our species is mostly the Richardson species of gopher or ground squirrel. Gasoline has also been recently tried in places and it is said with fair success. We would be glad to hear from any using such a method if it has been sufficiently successful to write about it.

Co-operation is essential to a successful campaign against gophers. The council of the municipality is best constituted to set the machinery in motion. The teachers in the schools might interest the children who, in turn, would bring the matter forcibly to the atten-

tion of their parents. Grain Growers' Associations, Agricultural Societies, Boards of Trade, and, in fact, every organization in both rural and urban communities interested in the welfare of the country could take a hand in this community enterprise. A gopher day would be dollars in the pockets of the farmers to organize a movement of this kind. One cannot grow profitable crops and run a gopher ranch at the same time. Now is the time to plan a campaign. It is too late to think about this matter after the gophers are busy and spring work is begun.

In Alberta the rural municipalities and Local Improvement Districts have the power to levy a tax of two and a half cents per acre on unoccupied lands to be expended on poison and labor of distribution, and in Saskatchewan a somewhat similar law is in effect.

GOPHER PROBLEM IN MANITOBA

During 1916, the Biology Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College made a survey of the province to find out the extent of the damage done by this rapidly increasing pest, the flicker-tailed gopher, or Richardson's ground squirrel. While the loss occasioned by the ground squirrel, or gopher as it is called, is not as great as in the other western provinces, it is much greater than usually estimated, and is a quite needless loss of several million dollars to the province every year. On a careful survey of this province last spring it was estimated that there are at least nine million gophers in twenty-five townships, causing a loss of at least \$2,250,000, or averaging \$100,000 per township, by placing a low estimate of twenty-five cents as the cost of boarding a gopher in the grain field. This estimate is made on the following statistics:

Township.	per acre.	Gophers.	Loss.
Shell River,			
North Cypress			
and Pembina	30	2,000,000	\$500,000
Shellmouth,			
Whitewater			
and White-			
head	25	1,600,000	400,000
6 townships	20	2,600,000	650,000
5 townships	15	1,600,000	400,000
3 townships	10	600,000	150,000
5 townships	5	600,000	150,000

25 twps....av. 20 2,000,000 2,250,000

These figures show that in many townships the loss due to gophers exceeds the cost of seed grain, or \$2.50 per acre, and in many townships double this loss. In view of the fact that the cost of treating infested land with a reliable gopher poison is less than three cents per acre, and which, if systematically applied at the right season, gets the gopher, it is apparent that this enormous loss could be saved.

Despite the fact shown by these figures that the loss due to the gopher is several million dollars, and in excess of the cost of seed grain in any township in which gophers were found, the leading manufacturers of gopher poison, who have business in the three western provinces exceeding \$100,000, state that the Manitoba business is less than \$3,000, which indicates a rather disproportionate effort on the part of this province to meet the gopher problem. Last year not over 6,000 packages, at the approximate cost of \$3,000, were used to prevent a three million dollar loss.

To stimulate effort and awaken interest in this matter, the Biology Department sent out over 1,000 free packages and had a field representative on the road all the time, and still the effort was inadequate to meet the increase of gophers last year. The season was a bit unfavorable, however. The lateness of the spring prevented the farmer from treating his land early, and the wet spring made such green growth that the gopher was more difficult to get than usual. But from every trial satisfactory results were obtained and reports from all over the province showed the effectiveness of gopher poison. It is simply a matter of everybody taking concerted action against the gopher, supplemented, perhaps, by a gopher act that would permit the treatment of vacant lands and charging it up to the absentee owners; for gophers are worse than weeds, as they

are freer to wander at all times of the year from vacant lands on to better feeding grounds.—V. W. JACKSON, Professor of Biology, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

STOCK YARDS IN NORTHERN ALBERTA

On September 30 last stock yards were opened in Edmonton, and the business done since that time has well demonstrated that there was a real need for a more competitive livestock market in Northern Alberta. The business handled has not only been above expectations, but it has grown very rapidly, and this in spite of the fact that the yards have not had the full sympathy of some of the people who should have given greater support to them. The actual business for the first two months was as follows:

October and November

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Total receipts	7,055	2,111	1,215
Shipped out	3,276	935	1,115
Slaughtered at Edmonton	1,930	852	128
Dairy cattle sold	335		
Stockers and feeders driven out	1,038	296	

During the week ending December 18 an especially large volume of business was done and receipts were as follows: Cattle, 1,381; calves, 71; hogs, 597. This is approximately sixty cars of cattle and seven cars of hogs. Such a large number of stock taxed the accommodation of the yards to the utmost, and a good deal of room had to be provided for in the alleyways as well as in the pens. The new stock yards can accommodate about thirty cars of stock at one time.

The Edmonton yards are collecting stock from all the surrounding country north, south, east and west. One very striking feature is the distance that some cattle have been delivered to this market. A bunch of steers and fat cows were driven in from a point 95 miles north of Edmonton, and they arrived in good shape and topped the market for that day. A considerable amount of stock has been received at the yards from the Peace River district. The some well finished hogs have been shipped from that part of the country, a large number of very light hogs sixty to seventy pounds are being marketed. This apparently is due to the fact that a large proportion of the grain crop in Peace River district was rather badly frozen this year. It is unfortunate that such should have happened and that these people who ordinarily should market their grain thru livestock are having to sell off the stock in a half-grown condition.

Soon after opening the stock yards a weekly auction sale of stockers and feeders was held on Friday. Buyers on the Edmonton stock yards comprise eastern packers and one small local packing house and local butchers. Unfortunately the two largest packing houses in Edmonton have not yet recognized the new market by putting on their own buyers. It seems certain, however, by the volume of business that has been done that a considerable amount of the stock that has been purchased has ultimately found its way into one or other of these two branches. The new yards were established in the face of the opposition of these two large packing houses, and they naturally are still staying off the market in an attempt to lessen the value of the yards or probably kill it altogether. Previous to the establishment of the Edmonton stock yards these two houses had the market very much to themselves. It is a significant fact that the day the stock yards opened the price of cattle at the local packing plants advanced 75 cents per cwt., and there has been a higher run of prices ever since at the yards than could ordinarily have been secured thru the packing house direct. Before the stock yards opened at Edmonton there was usually a difference in the price of cattle and hogs between Edmonton and Calgary of from 50 to 75 cents per cwt. in favor of Calgary. Since the new yards have been opened, however, much and sometimes all of this difference has been wiped out. Indeed, in some cases the price at Edmonton has even gone beyond those of Calgary.

The first shipment of hogs made to Eastern Canada from this market was sent on November 28, when two cars of bacon hogs marketed by G. A. Wilkinson were sold by the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company to an eastern packing house at \$10.15 fed and watered. These hogs averaged 203 pounds each. The Alberta Farmers' Company opened its commission business with the opening of the yards, and there are twenty-two commission firms buying on the market at present. A number of co-operative livestock shipping associations organized by the United Farmers of Alberta are shipping to the yards.

The three transcontinental railways running out of Edmonton have all granted the 25 per cent. rebate in freight rates on stockers and feeders going back from these yards to the country. This is the same as is allowed from the other large stock yards in Eastern Canada. This rebate, however, has not been granted by the Edmonton-Dunvegan Railway, which serves the Peace River country. It is a remarkable fact that there is an undue discrimination in freight rates over this road in favor of stock coming in and against stock returning. At the present time a farmer shipping stock to Edmonton from Grande Prairie pays a freight rate of 29½ cents per cwt., but if he desires to ship stockers and feeders back this railway charges him 43½ cents per cwt. The a number of protests have been made to the railway company by the stock yards, by the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company and by the livestock commissioner for Alberta, no action has so far been taken by this company to give the rebate granted by other roads nor even to equalize the present freight rates.—H. H., Edmonton, Alta.

Breeders' Notes

A 21,000 POUND AYRESHIRE

A new record has been made in the Canadian Ayshire world by the cow "Grandview Rose" (87,080), owned by Shannon Bros. Cloverdale, B.C., that finished her test Jan. 31, last with 21,428 lbs. of milk and 900 lbs. of fat and is due to freshen early in April. This is equal to 1,050 lbs. of butter. Her age at commencement of test was five years and twenty-two days.

This cow was bred by the Messrs. Shannon Bros., her sire being "Springhill Live Wire," 2,7778, by Lessnessock Durward Lely (imp.), 24,758 (6,746). Her dam was "Auchenbrain May" (imp.), 27,779, by "Auchenbrain Crusader" (6,807). Her breeding is backed up by blood from some of the most productive strains in Scotland. "Grandview Rose" is the first Canadian Ayshire to pass the 21,000 lb. mark in Record of Performance.

SASKATCHEWAN COMBINATION SALES

On February 15 about 80 cattle and 15 horses entries were in the secretary's hands with a large number still to come in. The demand for breeding stock is more insistent than it has ever been before and good prices should be realized for the right class of stock. The great number of animals offered will give intending purchasers a splendid opportunity to make their selections and as several of the breeders are having their cattle tuberculin tested, those desiring tuberculin-free cattle only will be able to make their purchases at these sales. Regina sales take place Wednesday and Thursday, March 14 and 15 and a joint sale will be held in Saskatoon on March 21. For entry forms or sale catalog (after March 1) write F. F. Bredt, secretary, Regina.

Messrs. Ohberg and Nyberg, Amisk, Alta., breeders of Belgians are building up a large bunch of good representatives of this breed. Messrs. Ohberg and Nyberg are themselves of Belgian nationality and have made a life-long study of the breed. While they have done considerable exhibiting during the past year they have not placed many on the market owing to the fact that they are increasing their number of brood mares before commencing to sell.

G. S. Rosamond, Percheron breeder, Innisfail, Alta., has consigned a bunch of twelve registered Percheron mares, seven imported and five Canadian bred, and three Canadian bred stallions to A. Layzell, livestock auctioneer, Calgary, who will offer them for auction on Friday, March 2 in Calgary. Most of these mares are in foal to "Monarch," a son of the champion "Halifax," owned by Geo. Lane at the Bar U Ranch. Twelve imported Percheron stallions are also being offered, together with 200 head of grade horses shipped by the Circle G Ranch, Cayley, Alta., from John Smith, Delburne, Alta., and S. Simons, Acme, Alta.

For the eleventh annual sale of Pure Bred Bulls to be held under the auspices of the Manitoba Cattle Breeders' Association, at Brandon, on March 7, over 80 bulls have been entered. Shorthorns lead with 64 entries, Angus next with 12, while there are also 4 Herefords and 1 Red Polled. J. E. Hume, Souris, is acting as superintendent of sale, and Prof. G. W. Wood, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg is acting secretary.



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The Baited Trap

A Story in Five Parts by Edwin Baird

PART II.

III.

With a final imploring look at Bob, Mrs. Yates rose and went out to the kitchen to finish washing the supper dishes. When, after some forty minutes, she returned to the living-room and paused on the threshold, she found her husband and son in a heated altercation, which was none the less violent because neither raised his voice or gesticulated freely. They were men who rarely became emotional, the each was capable of being stirred deeply. And both were stirred now to their most profound depths.

Bob, standing before his father, who was seated beside the fireplace, was saying, with a forced restraint that made his voice tremble: "Then if you won't consider us, think of yourself."

"Now, Bob, there ain't no use in your talkin' thataway. It don't do no good, not a bit. I'm gonna see this thing thru—"

"And disgrace us all!" exclaimed Bob bitterly. "Mother and me, as well as yourself. You should at least think of Mother."

The old man spat reflectively into the crackling wood fire, and sat for a silent space gnawing at a corner of his ragged mustache. Then, still gazing at the fire:

"Business is business," he said doggedly, "just like they say. I guess, Bob, you never heard o' that old Latin proverb which says, 'Caveat emptor.' It means the buyer better look out or he'll get stung. Well," stretching his legs enjoyably toward the blaze, "that's what our friend Sherwood—"

"There's something else," interrupted Bob with more impatience than he had yet shown, "that I haven't told you or Mother: Mr. Sherwood's sister, Dolores, is—well, I'm sort of in love with her."

Bob could almost feel the electric tension that leapt thru the air. His mother sprang up, speaking for the first time since entering the room: "Oh, Bob—Bob!" His father also rose to his feet, and looked at him queerly.

"Why didn't you tell me this afore?" he demanded in a changed voice. "I didn't even know you was acquainted with the gal."

Bob felt the hot blood pulse into his face. He could not, for the life of him, confess that he had never even seen the girl. His mother might understand, but his father—never! He lowered his eyes, reddening like a schoolboy in the throes of puppy love.

"I—I've known her," he stammered, "for quite a long spell—in a way. But not intimate. Her brother—I was just beginnin' to hope—"

"Well, anyways," put in his father with a sharp rasp in his voice, "it disrupts ever'thing!" He slumped back into his chair and crossed his knees savagely, hands thrust into his trousers pockets, his head lowered as he glared at the fire from beneath his heavy brows. The ruddy glow illuminated a deep scowl on his weather-beaten face.

Bob, what of his self-consciousness, did not perceive the significance of this until he felt his mother's fingers tighten excitedly on his arm and turned to see her eyes sparkle with sudden delight. Then he realized what he had done. For a moment the impulse was strong within him not to disillusion his father, to let matters take their course. And then the inborn honesty, which ruled his life, took possession of him. He drew his mother within the circle of his arm and held her closely, and his chin lifted somewhat as he said to his father:

"But there'll never be anything between us, Dad: she's engaged to marry another man."

IV.

When Bob entered the kitchen next morning, after a wakeful night, his mother was frying pork sausage and buckwheat cakes, and the air was fragrant with the aroma of fresh coffee. On the table there was a jug of maple syrup. It was a frosty morning, with

a tang of early winter outdoors—just the morning for such a breakfast. It had been a long while since he had contemplated such a one, altho he had known the "dairy lunch" imitations, and ordinarily he would have eaten with vast relish; but this morning nothing could quicken his appetite.

He had thrashed sleeplessly in his bed thruout the night, fighting the hardest battle of his life, and now he was not sure whether he had won or lost. Of one thing, tho, he was positive: he could not betray his father, no matter how dishonest his father might be.

Breakfast was a dismal meal, consumed in stony silence. The buckwheat cakes, browned deliciously, were as paper to Bob's palate, the all-pork sausage likewise tasteless; but his father, sitting opposite, ate with enormous gusto, apparently thinking of nothing except the steaming viands his wife placed before him. Bob was glad when the meal was over and he could escape to his room.

He had locked his valise and was drawing on his overcoat when his mother tapped on the door and entered. She closed the door behind her and came close to him.

"Don't go back today, Bob!" "I'll lose my job if I don't," he said, buttoning his overcoat. "I only got two day's leave."

She laid her hands on his shoulders, lifting her eyes beseechingly to his.

"Don't you think, Bob, you—might—persuade—"

"No, Mother." And he shook his head decisively. "You heard what he said last night. We argued till nigh eleven o'clock, and he outtalked me. He even made me b'lieve almost, he was doin' right. But now, when I think o' that poor young fellow back in Chicago, with his little cards and typewritin' machine, and his books and papers, and all—well it makes me plumb sick, clean thru!"

With a vigorous movement he stooped and picked up his grip; then he dropped it back to the floor and embraced his mother, kissing her affectionately on both cheeks.

She followed him to the door, and there she detained him, somewhat timidly, with a hand on his coat sleeve.

"Talk to him again, Bob," she begged. "You'll have time on the way to the depot."

He saw that her eyes, uplifted, were bright with moisture, and the muscles of his throat suddenly contracted. A swift, hot anger against his father tugged furiously within him. She looked so forlorn, so piteous! And his father was to blame!

"Sure I will, Mother!" He spoke with rough heartiness, ashamed to betray the emotion he felt. After a thoughtful moment he added: "Maybe I can scare him into behavin' himself." She looked up quickly, winking her eyes.

"What're you aiming to do, Bob?"

"Never you mind," he said mysteriously, patting her shoulder. "I won't do anything that'll give you a moment's sorrow." With sudden impulsiveness he bent and kissed her on the lips; then he picked up his valise and started for the front door.

She went with him as far as the porch steps for a last word of parting and, shading her eyes against the morning sun, watched him as he swung toward the road, where his father awaited him in the phaeton.

Without a word, Bob seated himself beside his father, who started the horse by the simple process of rattling the buggy whip in its holder. As they bowed smartly thru the clear, snappy morning in the direction of the railway station Bob cleared his throat gently and said, with a calm evenness that effectually disguised his inner turmoil: "I guess, Dad, it hasn't occurred to you that—"

His father, unwontedly impatient, interrupted him curtly:

"If you're still harpin' on my business transactions, stop right where you are! I don't want to hear no more about it—from you!"

Except for a slight narrowing of his eyes Bob, apparently, was unmoved.

"What I started to say," he went on evenly, without raising his voice, "is that what you're doin'—tryin' to do—is again' the law. That's all."

"Well, what if it is?"

"Nothin', except that they might—they could—" Bob stopped, and pulled frowningly at the lobe of his left ear, his elbow cupped in the palm of his right hand. The words he wished to utter clung to his throat.

"Well, well!" barked the old man, moving irritably. "Go on! go on!" His usual phlegmatic self-control was going to pieces.

"Well, the fact is," continued Bob looking away from his father, "they could put a man in jail for doin' what you're tryin' to do."

For a matter of twenty rods an unpleasant silence hung between them, like the cold, keen blade of a sword. Then the older man leaned forward, took the buggy whip in his hand and laid it across the rump of the mare. It was the first time, to Bob's knowledge, that a whip had ever been used on one of the Yates' horses.

With the light vehicle rattling at accelerated speed along the country road, his father said:

"Are you tryin' to skeer me, Bob?"

"I'm only tryin' to save you."

The old man wagged his head slowly, while his pale blue eyes half closed and his mouth drew down at the corners in a strange, mirthless smile. Curiously, he had quite recovered his habitual unconcern, and Bob, who knew him thoroughly, saw that he was secretly ashamed of his up flare a minute ago.

"That's mighty kind in you, Bob," said he with mild sarcasm. "But I wasn't aware I needed no savin'."

"Well, I'm aware of it," said Bob warmly. "And so is Mother."

"Sure enough? Well, I don't need your advice, my son, nor your help, neither. When I do I'll let you know. Meantime, kindly let me run my own affairs in my own way."

"Don't forget," warned Bob, breathing rapidly, "that what you're planning to do is illegal."

"Tain't likely I'll even think of it," commented the old man. He was sitting forward, his right forearm resting on his knee, thus allowing a goodly slack in the reins, which dangled loosely from his hand. The mare had slowed to a comfortable trot. "Anyways," he resumed, after a meditative pause, "I'm safe. I don't blab my business around like some folks."

"Another thing," said Bob, finding it difficult to speak what was in his mind, yet feeling that he must—"I know Frank Sherwood, remember. We both live at the same house in Chicago. Did you forget that, Dad?"

V.

From the tail of his eye he saw his father's raw-boned fingers tighten spasmodically on the reins, saw his brick-red under jaw move forward stubbornly and both movements, tho' slight, indicated a dogged obstinacy that would recognize no opposing view. In that instant Bob knew a profound pity for his father. There was, somehow, a certain pathos in his unyielding resolution.

The remaining short distance to the station was accomplished in a silence that was heavily uncomfortable to Bob, since it allowed him time to reflect upon what he had said, and construe it in a light unfavorable to himself. When he alighted upon the platform his father leaned down from his seat and, looking the young man steadily in the eye, asked in a hard voice:

"I guess you'll see Sherwood when you get back to Chicago?"

Bob nodded.

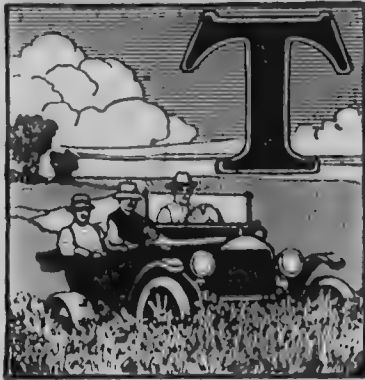
"He'll probably be the first man I'll speak to—as a friend. I don't know many people in Chicago."

The elder Yates straightened up and looked around stealthily. Nobody was within earshot, but he lowered his voice almost to a whisper.

"What you gonna tell him?"

"I don't know—yet. I've been tryin' to think. I tried to thrash it out last night in bed, but I didn't get any where. I couldn't decide what to do. Maybe I'll decide on the train. I only

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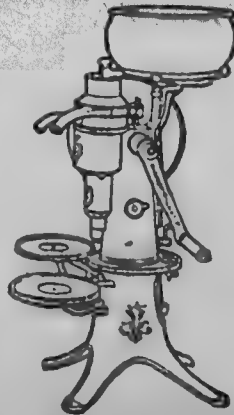
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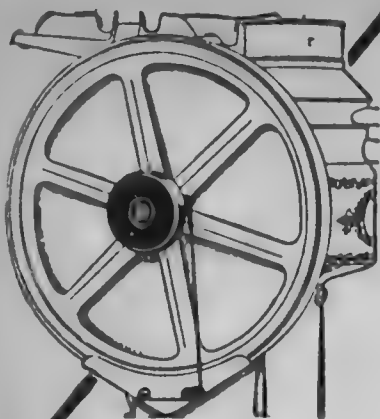
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You can afford to smoke, sure! But you can also afford an Imperial Home Protection policy to protect your wife and little ones.

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hope I'll be strong enough to do the honest thing."

"What would you call the 'honest thing,' Bob—bein' loyal to your pa who raised you, or divulgin' family secrets to some new acquaintance?"

"That," said Bob, pinching the lobe of his left ear and staring thoughtfully at the ground, "is something I'm gonna try to decide before I reach Chicago." He picked up his valise, then held out his hand to the man in the phaeton. "Good-bye, Dad."

The whistle of his train sang crisply on the clear, cold air of the autumn morning.

It was mid-afternoon of a gorgeous autumn day when Bob climbed the rickety staircase in Mrs. McNally's rooming house, but when he reached the upper landing he saw that Sherwood was in his room, apparently oblivious to the lure of the glorious outdoors.

He paused on the threshold of the open door, and in his slow, methodical way put down his valise and pushed his hat back from his brow.

"Howdy, Mr. Sherwood!" he greeted. "I'd like to talk over a little matter with you—if you've got t-time." His voice broke slightly on the last word. For an hour and a half he had screwed up his courage to meet this situation, and now that he faced the crisis he was afraid he was going to flunk. There was a very perceptible chill in the gloomy house, but two rivulets of perspiration trickled down his face—which, oddly, was white, not red—and he was disgusted to know that his fingers were clammy and nervous.

Sherwood, who had been vociferously whistling a half-forgotten air from a late musical "show," broke off on a high note and looked up from a bundle of laundry he was opening on the bed; then, round face radiant with welcome and good cheer, he came ebulliently toward Bob, with his right hand extended.

"Hello, Mr. Yates! By George, I'm glad to see you back! Mrs. McNally was telling me you'd gone away—she wasn't sure where—and I was a little afraid you weren't coming back. Come in. Sit down. Here, sit on the bed."

The exhilarating young man swept the laundry and half a dozen other parcels from the bed; and Bob, as he seated himself on the edge, became aware that the bureau, washstand, and chairs were laden with the impediments that generally denote a hasty exodus. Suitcases, clothing, books, hair brushes, neckties, papers, and a myriad other articles were scattered about in hurried confusion—a certain indication that Sherwood, whose life was ruled by neatness and order, had experienced some overwhelming excitement.

"I've got something to tell you—" began Bob, running a large handkerchief over his moist brow.

"Yes, so you said," encouraged Sherwood, who was leaning against the bureau, looking down at his guest. "I've something to tell you too; something of vast importance—to me, anyhow. But go ahead, Mr. Yates."

His round, good-natured face was alight with sunny smiles. He seemed unable to stop smiling.

Bob was slowly wiping his fingers one by one, on the handkerchief, and he was regarding the operation with knitted brows, as one who would solve some intricate puzzle. Presently, with an abrupt movement, he took two five-cent cigars from a vest pocket and held them out toward Sherwood.

"Have a smoke," he invited. And he was repeating to himself: "It's now or never—now or never! I'd better tell him now and have it over with."

But the thing he would utter found no voice. Coming in on the train he had decided definitely to tell Sherwood all. Ascending the stairs, a while ago, he had even shaped in his mind the exact words he would use. But the crucial moment had come and gone, and the words had not been spoken. It was harder to speak them now than it was then. Why hadn't he spoken them then? Why hadn't he told Sherwood the instant he stopped at the door?

Sherwood's voice cut gaily thru his brown study.

"Mr. Yates, I can't hold in any longer. I've got to tell you the glad news. I'm a bona-fide farmer!"

Bob looked up with a puzzled expression.

"You mean you've bought a farm?"

"Exactly," chuckled Sherwood around his cigar, which he was smok-

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Amazing Offer of Gents' and Boys' Suits and Trousers to Readers.

Would you like a pair of trousers absolutely free? A most astounding offer is being made by a well-known firm in London, Eng. They have discovered a remarkable Holeproof Cloth. You can't tear it! You can't wear it out, no matter how hard you wear it, for if during six months of solid, hard grinding-work every day of the week (not just Sundays), you wear the smallest hole, another garment will be given free! The firm will send a written guarantee in every parcel. Think! Just \$6.50 for a Man's Suit, and only \$2.25 for a pair of Trousers, or \$2.60 for Breeches. Boys' Suits from \$2.27, Knickers from \$1.00. All these prices include Duty and postage, so that readers have nothing more to pay on delivery. All these goods are guaranteed for six months' solid, grinding wear. Now don't delay. Send just a postcard to the (Agents Dept. C), Holeproof Clothing Co., P.O. Box 777, Winnipeg, for large range of patterns, easy self-measure form and fashions. These are absolutely free, and postage paid to any part of Canada, and you can easily measure yourself at home. The firm's London address is 56 Theobald's Road, London, W.C., Eng., but readers should apply to Winnipeg for samples.—Advertisement.

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Bridge Work, per tooth... \$ 5.00
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If your false teeth do not fit see us—we know how to make perfect plates.

If you break a plate our Emergency Department will fix it at once and return it to you by return mail prepaid.

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WINNIPEG
Over G. T. P. Ry. Office

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Our new 1916-17 Catalogue is now ready for delivery, and will be mailed free upon receipt of your name and address. You will be pleased with the clear, exact illustrations of the actual goods we offer you, and you will find the prices reasonable, considering the high quality of goods we sell. We quote here one item from our Watch Department, Page 22 of this Catalogue:

No. 3202A—15 Size Gentleman's Watch, Fortune Quality, Gold Filled Case, Open Face Screw Front and Back, Plain, Engine Turned, or Engraved Pattern, 15 Jewel Waltham Movement..... \$10.25

The above prices include all transportation charges, and the watch is guaranteed to be a satisfactory timepiece or money refunded. Let us have your name for our Mailing List.

D. E. Black & Co. Ltd., Jewelers
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Got Gophers?

Kill-Em-Quick

For further information see the Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison. Advertisement in next issue

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Don't Wear a Truss



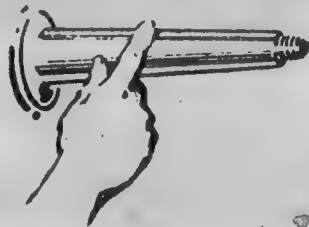
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BROOKS' APPLIANCE, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new "discovery" that cures rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. Blinds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalogue and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

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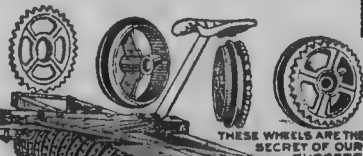
forms a smooth, slippery surface on the axle spindle. The ground Mica fills the pores of the steel and makes easier turning. Dealers everywhere.

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CANADA

3 MACHINES IN 1

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We want every farmer and landowner to have our illustrated circular. It describes the machine, its principle and advantages over all others. It gives testimonials from many farmers proving what it will do on wheat, alfalfa and other crops. It contains valuable information on how to prepare the soil for better results. Send for this circular today, whether you want to buy or not.

The Western Steel & Iron Co., Ltd.,
Implement Manufacturers, Winnipeg.

ing zestfully. "I don't suppose you can appreciate just how I feel about it, because you've been used to a farm all your life, while I never have. But I've always wanted to live on a farm, and now that I've got one—own one—"

"Which place did you buy?" interposed Bob, trying, in his laborious way, to adjust his thoughts to this new phase.

"Whose do you suppose? Your father's, of course."

It seemed to Bob as if every nerve and fibre in his body jumped simultaneously. He had an inordinate impulse to leap to his feet, but he sat perfectly still, and beyond a sudden clenching of his teeth on the cigar in his mouth there was no physical manifestation of the sudden shock to his senses. One's inborn characteristics are never so pronounced as in moments of great stress.

"You say you've bought my father's farm?" he asked evenly. There was a vertical line between his blond brows. He couldn't understand the thing at all.

"Sure. Less than an hour ago," Sherwood motioned around the room with his cigar. "That accounts for the chaotic jumble. It's not like me—this mess. But I'm going out this afternoon to take charge, and I've been packing like a whirlwind. I'm so excited I can't think. Looks silly to you, I suppose; but a fellow doesn't buy a big farm every day."

There were two vertical lines now in Bob's brow.

"I haven't got it straight yet, Mr. Sherwood," said he. "You say you bought our place less than an hour ago. But my father is not in Chicago, and hasn't been here for months. How—"

"By wire," explained young Sherwood, smiling broadly. "Your father telegraphed me today that he had another bidder for his property, and offered me a substantial advantage for an immediate sale. As I'd already decided to buy the farm anyway, of course I snapped up his offer quick as a wink. Hello! Not going!"

"Yes," said Bob, who had started for the door. "I had a pretty rocky trip coming in and I'm all played out."

"But you said you had something—"

"It'll keep," said Bob, without looking back. "Some other day, maybe, we'll talk it over." He turned at the threshold and looked at the brown-eyed young man who had taken a tentative step after him. With an emotional fervor, quite strange to his voice, he said: "Best of luck to you, Mr. Sherwood—and God be with you!"

Then he picked up his valise and went hurriedly to his room and closed the door behind him.

VI.

Two days after Sherwood's departure Bob got a letter from his mother, saying the deal had been closed, the farm sold, and that they were moving forthwith to Peoria. At the end of the letter was an underscored appeal: "Pray, Bob, for your poor misguided father."

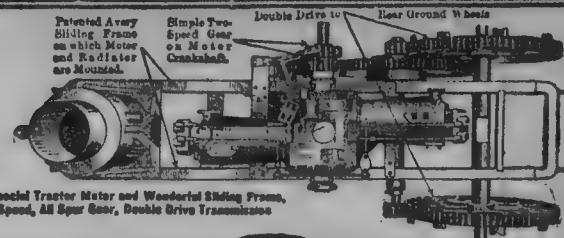
But Bob, for all his uprightness, had forgotten how to pray. He never went to church any more. Thus far had he fallen into the custom of Chicago's floating population. Indeed, were the matter put to him squarely he might have doubted that there was such a thing as a church in Chicago. He had never seen one. Nobody he knew ever went to one.

Within the week his parents were established in their new home, and thereafter, at irregular intervals, he visited them, altho still preferring to live in Chicago. Presently the lives of these three settled into the aimless, uneventful grooves that are traveled, more or less contentedly, by most of us, and the weeks and months passed in an un-hurried procession of days that were all exactly alike, all commonplace. But there were two things that this leisurely passage of time could not obliterate.

Altho none of them ever alluded to Sherwood, or to the fraud against him, the memory of both was never quite erased from their minds. Bob sensed it every time he journeyed to Peoria. It hovered in the new house like an evil bird, fluttering invisible, noxious wings. They all thought of it; none spoke of it.

Bob never heard from Sherwood. He

Continued on Page 39



Avery Special Tractor Motor and Wonderful Shifting Frame, Two-Speed, All Spur Gear, Double Drive Transmission

"The Finest Power Plant on Wheels"

THIS is the way one of the thousands of satisfied Avery Tractor owners describes his Avery motor. It's not simply a stationary gas engine or automobile motor mounted on wheels, but a special motor designed exclusively for tractor use. Opposed type, perfectly balanced, low speed. Has large crankshaft, renewable inner cylinder walls, no fan, no fuel pump, no water pump, no outside lubricator. Double carburetor for burning kerosene or gasoline.

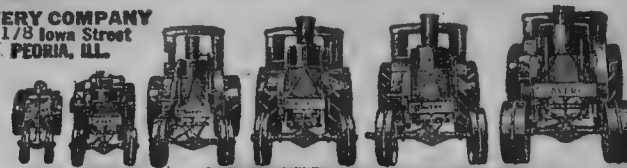
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Simplest because Avery patented sliding frame eliminates the intermediate gear, shaft and boxings and second clutch. Strongest because all straight spur gears and four wheels with double drive.

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Pure Wool SWEATER FREE

Notice the attractive weave and stylish design of this sweater. It is made of pure English wool and in the manufacture of it there was no joining nor cutting. It is woven continuously throughout. This is not one of the sweaters which are commonly called pure wool, but which is really half cotton. We guarantee this sweater to contain nothing but the very purest of wool. It is a garment which you will be pleased to use on any occasion and is just the thing for the cold winter days. You will find that it will give lasting service as its wearing qualities are of the best.

We are giving one of these beautiful sweater coats absolutely free and all transportation charges fully prepaid to anyone who will collect only six yearly subscriptions to The Guide, (new or renewal) at \$1.50 and send the money collected and the names and addresses of the subscribers to The Guide office. If you want one of these sweaters it will be necessary for you to send in your reservation coupon immediately as the demand for them is very keen and we have only a limited stock. We are supplying these sweaters in any ladies' sizes and in the following colors: Emerald Green and Royal Blue. Mail your coupon today.

COUPON

February 28, 1917.

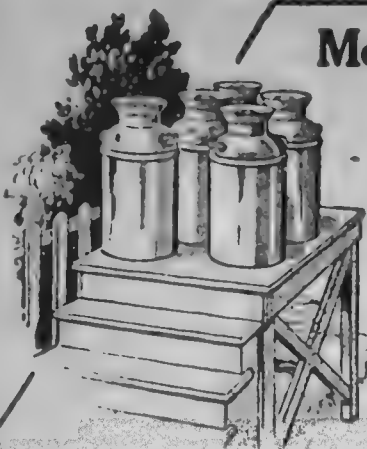
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Write for FREE 80-page booklet on the common diseases of stock and poultry and our other products. It tells how to raise calves without milk, also how to build hen-houses.

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Keep your fowl healthy, active and vigorous by feeding Royal Purple Poultry Specific in their mash, once daily, and you will certainly get eggs, winter and summer.

Mrs. W. Jackson, Saskatoon, writes: "Gentlemen,—I tried feeding your Royal Purple Poultry Specific last winter. I had fresh eggs all the time. Sold eggs from January to the 1st of March, and I know it was the Specific did it, and the hens looked healthy after using it. I started feeding them again this fall, and got eggs in less than a week."

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Manufactured from roots, herbs, minerals, etc., is a complete substitute for the grasses, seeds, herbs and insects the hen picks up during the summer, necessary in making hens lay. Royal Purple Poultry Specific tones up the whole system, keeps the stomach and bowels right—prevents diseases, such as Cholera, Roup, Rheumatism, Typhoid and kindred diseases.

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Sold in 25 and 50c. packages and large \$1.50 air-tight tins. Send for our FREE 80-page book on the common diseases of stock and poultry.

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Queen Incubators

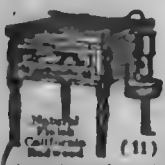
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130-Egg Incubator and Brooder for \$14.50



If ordered together we send both machines for only \$14.50 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man. and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water, double walls, dead-air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers—ready to use when you get them. Ten year guarantee—30 day trial. Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money—it pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$14.50 is for both Incubator and Brooder and covers freight and duty charges. Send for FREE catalog today, or send in your order and save time. Write us today. List 1 dollar.

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 238, Racine, Wis., U. S. A.

WINNIPEG POULTRY SHOW

While not the largest show on record, the Winnipeg Poultry Show, held at the Industrial Bureau, Winnipeg from February 13 to 17, during the Bouspiel week was the best show promoted by the Association during the 27 years of its existence. The high quality of the exhibits was the outstanding feature. Splendid progress in the development of many of the leading varieties was shown by the exhibits. From the fancier's standpoint the feathering of the birds and other points looked for by the judge in deciding the awards, showed that most of the exhibitors had pursued their breeding work with care and skill. The type of birds shown indicated great advance made by the breeders as compared with a few years ago. The work of these breeders, many of whom are city dwellers pursuing poultry as a hobby, is worthy of praise; economically they are making a considerable contribution to the poultry industry.

The older varieties in the main breeds, as well as some of the newer varieties are now so well established that the average poultry keeper should have no difficulty in keeping the breeds up to the standard attained thru the work of the experts. There were 2,300 birds in the show, comprising 122 different varieties. Naturally some of these varieties are new and the average poultry breeder keeping fowls for utility would be well advised to keep to the well established varieties. For the breeder enthusiast, however, some of the newer varieties present an interesting field of study. One outstanding feature of the sitting strains exhibited was the size and apparent fleshing qualities of most of the exhibits. The development of the table qualities of domestic poultry has certainly made great strides in recent years. Indeed the heavier breeds seem to be encroaching upon the field once reserved for turkeys and geese, and the ten pound cockerel has much to be said in its favor.

The association did not attempt to put on an exhibit of dressed poultry owing to the lack of a suitable building in which to show off all the exhibits to advantage. A small, but attractive display of eggs of good size and uniform was staged.

In the general section, Buff Orpingtons made the largest display with 116 birds, Black Orpingtons came next in point of numbers and White Wyandottes third. So numerous were the entries in some of the more popular breeds that as many as ten prizes were awarded in a single class. The show of turkeys and web-footed fowl was good, but small.

There was a good sprinkling of out-of-town exhibitors, from points as far east as Fort William and as far west as Swift Current.

In response to a suggestion made by Prof. Herner at the annual meeting of the association held during the exhibition it is probable that an egg show will be held in June next. Another suggestion by Prof. Herner was that the various breeders of the province get together and form a Manitoba Poultry Association. The Winnipeg Association of the Manitoba Association could then hold separate shows, with a joint exhibition in connection with the Manitoba Livestock Show at Brandon.

Prof. Herner remarked on the well matured condition of the birds shown. They were an object lesson to the average farm stock, which, in a year like this, with the feed scarce, was apt to be late bred and starved. He would advocate to the farmers this season to vary their mating and try less inbreeding than on a usual year.

HOME CANNING

The Extension Department of the North Dakota Agricultural College has put out a splendid pamphlet on canning all kinds of food products. It is the best thing of its kind that has yet reached The Guide office, describing how to put all kinds of fruits and vegetables in the easiest, quickest and safest manner. The Agricultural College has donated 200 copies to The Guide and these will be mailed to the first 200 readers of The Guide who ask for them, provided they will enclose three cents in stamps to pay the postage. Address Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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Galls and sore shoulders reduce the efficiency of your horse—sap his strength—down his spirit. Cure him without the use of medicine—while he does his heaviest work, with the Lankford Collar.

We guarantee a cure when properly fitted. Be careful and get the genuine Lankford Collar—made of best white sail duck, trimmed in extra heavy leather and stuffed with clean and downy curled cotton, medicated, which will not pack or harden. Also comes in special brown waterproof duck.

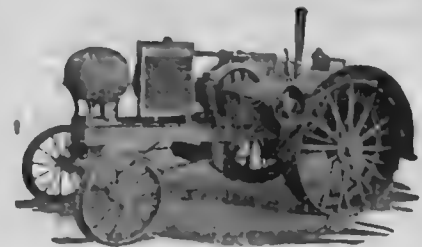
The Lankford fits any shape neck—easily put on or removed—always soft and pliable. Will not scratch. Hame straps attached. Prices \$1.50 and up. See your dealer.

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For \$18.95 I'll ship you prepaid a 140 Egg Incubator and 140 Chick Brooder and guarantee they will give you 75 per cent. to 100 per cent. hatches. My 15 years incubator making experience has taught me how to produce this hatching outfit to give such profit-making results. If you are not satisfied after a fair trial, return the outfit and your money will be refunded. I'll send my catalog FREE if you write me. To save time send your order at the same time. My personal guarantee protects you.—THE BRETT MFG. CO. Ltd., 594 Erie Street, Winnipeg, Man. W. H. BRETT, President.



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This is not an "assembled" tractor but a thoroughly standardized machine, built by a reliable, substantial and permanent firm of machinists; it commands the respect of the tractor world, and satisfies the judgment of the most critical farmers.

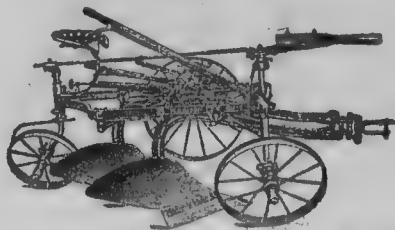
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Finest quality.

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12 inch Crucible Steel. Each.....\$2.45
13-14 inch " " Each.....\$2.70
15-16 inch " " Each.....\$2.90
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These shares are guaranteed to be exact duplicates and to fit your plow.

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Salesman

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80 SHORTHORN BULLS. 12 ABERDEEN ANGUS BULLS.
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HEIFERS. 3 HOLSTEIN COWS.
25 HEREFORD BULLS. 3 AYRSHIRE BULLS.

Horse Sale, March 15th, comprising:

10 CLYDESDALE STALLIONS. 3 SUFFOLK PUNCH STALLIONS
20 CLYDESDALE MARES AND 1 HACKNEY.
FILLIES.

Freight on cattle purchased at these sales, \$3.00 per head; horses \$5.00 per head, to any point in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Bulls can be supplied on a quarter or half cash basis, balance December, 1917 and 1918, respectively, at 6 per cent., under the terms of the Saskatchewan Livestock Purchase and Sale Act. For particulars address:

P. F. BREDT, Secretary, Saskatchewan Livestock Associations,
Regina, Sask.

SALE AT SASKATOON announced for March 21st has been CANCELLED owing to lack of entries.

FREE Registered Marquis Wheat \$500

In Cash Prizes

More farmers are realizing every day that the best seed is the cheapest and most profitable to sow; not only is the yield greater but the grade is better and the price, therefore, higher. High class seed is a money making proposition.

PURE REGISTERED SEED is seed that has been grown under the rules and regulations of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Under these rules the growing crop is inspected, and after threshing the seed is cleaned, re-cleaned and the grain inspected as it is being put into the sacks. If it passes this final inspection the sacks are sealed by the inspector with the official seal of the association. Registered seed is absolutely pure in variety, contains no admixtures of any other grain and is absolutely free from noxious weed seeds; it is plump, free from frost and must germinate 95 per cent. This is the kind of seed The Guide is giving away to its readers, and in order to encourage those who secure this pure seed to produce the best results from it, The Grain Growers' Grain Company is donating \$500.00 in cash prizes which will be awarded at a seed fair which The Guide will hold in November, 1917. The Guide is offering Marquis or Fife wheat, and Victory or Banner oats, put up in twenty-pound sacks, and O.A.C. 21 barley, put up in twenty-four pound sacks.

Any person who will collect two subscriptions to The Guide, new or renewal, at \$1.50 each and forward the \$3.00 to The Guide office, will receive free of charge one sack of either variety of wheat, oats or barley. To any person who earns three sacks of grain The Guide will donate a fourth sack free of charge; this means that six subscriptions will entitle you to four sacks of grain. Any person may earn as many of these sacks as they desire. It may be that some two-year subscriptions at \$3.00 can be collected, such subscriptions will count the same as two one-year subscriptions at \$1.50. All seed will be shipped in plenty of time for seeding and the winners will be provided with instructions for taking care of it and will also be assisted to become members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

\$500 in Cash Prizes

The Guide will hold a seed fair in Winnipeg in November, 1917, at which any person who earns one or more sacks of The Guide's pure seed will be entitled to enter. Each competitor must send one-half bushel either of wheat, oats or barley grown from The Guide's pure seed, and a small sheaf of the same grain.

IMPORTANT

If you want to start in producing the best wheat, oats and barley grown in the world, collect one subscription to The Guide and mail it at once, together with the coupon on this page. Full supplies will then be sent to you for taking subscriptions and you may earn as much of this seed as you would like to have, while the supply lasts. Owing to the limit in quantity, however, we have decided not to accept any more reservations unless they are accompanied by one subscription. Collect your subscription today and make your reservation and we will hold the seed for you until you collect the balance of the subscriptions.

The Guide has been fortunate in securing as judges George Serls, Chief Grain Inspector for the Dominion Government, Winnipeg; Seager Wheeler, of Rosethorn, Sask., and Prof. T. J. Harrison, of Manitoba Agricultural College. This will be the largest seed fair ever held in Western Canada and the men who win the leading prizes at it will have gone a long way towards putting themselves in a class with the best seed producers in the West. The following are the cash prizes which will be awarded at The Guide's seed fair:

	For Wheat.	For Oats.	For Barley.
1st Prize	\$100	\$40	\$25
2nd "	50	20	18
3rd "	25	12	10
4th "	20	8	7
5th "	15	5	5
6th "	13	4	4
7th "	12	4	3
8th "	10	3	2
9th "	10	3	2
10th "	8	2	2
11th "	8	2	2
12th "	7	2	2
13th "	6	—	—
14th "	5	—	—
15th "	5	—	—
16th "	5	—	—
17th "	5	—	—
18th "	4	—	—
19th "	3	—	—
20th "	3	—	—
Total	\$315	\$105	\$80

COUPON

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg, Man. Feb. 28, 1917.

Gentlemen:—Herewith is one subscription to The Guide, which I have collected. Please reserve for me the number of sacks of the different varieties of your pure seed as indicated below and send at once complete details of competition and supplies necessary for taking subscriptions.

.....20 lb. Sacks of Fife Wheat and.....20 lb. Sacks of Marquis Wheat
.....20 lb. Sacks of Banner Oats and.....20 lb. Sacks of Victory Oats.
.....24 lb. Sacks of O.A.C. Barley

In order to entitle me to this grain free and also to enter into the \$500 Prize Competition, I will send you the necessary subscriptions to The Guide at \$1.50 each before March 1st.

Name

P. O.

Province.....

\$16.95 Sent on Trial

Upward

American Cream SEPARATOR

Closely skims warm or cold milk. Makes thick or thin cream, as you wish. Different from picture, which shows our low priced, large capacity machine. The bowl is a sanitary marvel and contains all our latest improvements. Easy to run, and easy to keep clean. It is no experiment.

The American is made by the oldest exclusive hand separator manufacturer in America. Wouldn't you prefer to buy from an old, reputable, well-established house that has stood the test of time; steadily built up an ever increasing business, by selling direct from factory to user, saving you all middlemen's profits? Aren't you sure of getting the best value for your money? Thousands of Americans are and long have been in daily use in every section of the United States and Canada. They have given splendid satisfaction. That's why this company has grown so large and enjoyed such widespread popularity. When a customer has actually saved considerable money by ordering an American, tests it thoroughly and finds it does even more than we claim; he is so pleased he tells his neighbors and recommends the American.

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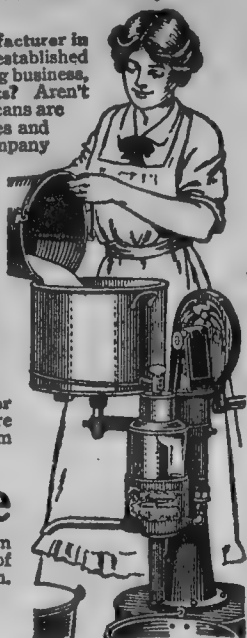
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in our Molasses Cook Book. Real recipes—tried and tested, simple and practical, for every home. Write for the book and get a can of "Gingerbread Brand" Molasses.

THE DOMINION MOLASSES CO. LIMITED, HALIFAX, N. S.

Packers of { "Gingerbread" for cooking and "Domolco"—for the table—the finest of them all.

Women's Problems

Telling how some women have solved problems that other women may meet

CLOTHING THE LADDIES

Ever since I can remember doing things at all, I've taken especial delight in following the example of the cottier's wife who could "Gar auld claes look a'mast as weel's the new." A friend who used to watch me reconstructing garments used to say: "Given two old handkerchiefs, you could turn out a Sunday suit for one of the children." In fact, I suppose I never see a good garment approaching its attic or basement days that I don't mentally reconstruct it into something new and fit. And indeed I'm of the opinion that if the good garments, faded and old-fashioned, which are laid away in the storerooms and attics of our land could be utilized for neat and comfortable garments for children, not a child in the length and breadth of our land need be shivering.

When I was a girl on our farm in old Ontario I carried ticky lambs across the back pasture, filled bobbins for grandmother's loom and watched all the intervening processes that go to the making up of a piece of good woollen cloth, so that now I just hate to burn a woollen thing till it has served its full capacity of usefulness.

Cotton things I rarely make over. They have, like the one-horse shay, a faculty for collapsing all over and at once, tho like the shay they do not last a hundred years and a day.

A pair of daddy's pants too shabby for best use and not required for everyday where overalls are the rule, make good enough bloomer pants for Sunday school. I always wash and turn the cloth and line the bloomers with a flour sack. Likewise daddy's old coats, pieced to match, make excellent bloomers for every day. With five small boys, I never can have too many pants. My own heavy skirts or suits make excellent Russian suits for the littler boys. With the addition of ten cents worth of new brass buttons a suit of this kind can look very smart.

A neighbor friend who brought a generous supply of such excellent woollen things from Scotland, and who has no small boys to re-make them for, passes them on to me for mine. Last fall when our mail order houses failed to supply a sufficient number of top coats for boys and I decided I'd have to turn tailor myself, she gave me a man's heavy overcoat, left behind by a visiting brother. It was a trifle faded and had a large mouse hole across one shoulder, rendering it quite unfit for use in its present condition. It was a beautiful piece of cloth, such as, for honesty of material, could only have been turned out of the land of the heather. The neat new overcoat that evolved from it not only brings a smile to the small lad who dons it, but to his mother as well who saved it to further usefulness.

Even after the made-overs are worn I take the very best parts; run them up quickly without a pattern into a quilt top, line the same with the strong parts of a worn-out blanket; and presto, a quilt for the bed of the eight and nine-year-olds which will stand the kicks of two pairs of lusty legs—well, long enough to give one a breathing space. For small boys' beds if comforters are filled with discarded woollen stocking legs and sweaters instead of batting they will be just as warm and will last much longer. These can be washed, lifted in and out of several rinsing waters and thrown over the fence to drain themselves dry.

Of course all this spells patience and labor and would only be of real value to the housewife to whom it was also a delight. Now that thrift is urged as a national virtue we might do worse than consider the possibilities in the old clothes of our homes. — BELLE STONE, Alix.

GIRL BACHELORS

I am sure there are many stenographers and lady bookkeepers who have the same difficulty in finding a suitable boarding place that I have had, and as I have solved the problem I would like to pass the idea on to others.

I was employed as bookkeeper and clerk and had to work till seven o'clock p.m., thus making it difficult to find any housewife who cared to be bothered with supper at that hour. After three months of unsatisfactory boarding, during which I ate cold meals, kept others waiting for me and very often got my own meals, I decided to look for more favorable quarters.

The town was small, and as it was about the middle of March no one cared to take a boarder during the summer, and as a last resort I looked for a small house. I found a cottage with three rooms and a woodshed which could be rented for \$6.00 a month, and secured same. Next I bought a stove and a bed and got a large packing box for a dresser, tacking a curtain around the front and ends of same. I got a small table and two chairs, and, getting a half-day off work, I made my curtains out of cheesecloth. Heavy brown paper tacked along the top of each window could be rolled up in the daytime and let down at night, serving as blinds. Mother sent me some dishes and bedding from home, and with a little shopping I was ready to begin housekeeping. But I couldn't live alone, so had to look for a companion. After about a week's search I found a school girl, living in the country, who would stay with me for her board. So I engaged her and we moved into our new home.

I was afraid we might get lonesome and I rented a gramophone from a friend and a typewriter from one of the merchants, and with one on each corner of the table and a box for our books in the corner of the kitchen, we had a very cosy home.

I suppose you are going to ask, "What about protection?" Well, the back door fastened on the inside and the front door was bolted, and we had a dog which belonged to my former landlady but who persisted in staying with me, and as we were not nervous and never were bothered we got on fine.

Many came to inspect our house, and all gave much the same verdict, "Small and plain, but comfortable and homelike." Our chief attractions were a corner cupboard, a candle, a cushion in the kitchen and a crazy quilt. Of course we had many other things, but these were old fashioned and novel.

As summer advanced we raked the lawn, built flower beds and made a small garden, which was the wonder of the town. I split my own wood, partly because it was hard to get anyone to cut wood, but more because we were determined to show the people we could get on alone. It was a common thing for the neighbors to peep from behind window curtains or walk carelessly in their own yards to view our work. We did our washing in the morning before office hours, which meant getting up at five o'clock wash mornings.

We were criticised severely at first, but as we never entertained gentlemen friends without a chaperon, and seldom then, we were allowed to live on in peace and quietness, and were known in the town as the girls at "Cosy Cottage."

As to expense, it cost us from five to six dollars a week to live and we did the work ourselves. It meant hard work and plenty of it, but it also meant freedom and quiet and cleanliness, and as our rule was, "Eat what you like and only what you like," it meant health and happiness.

POLLY.

WOMEN'S PROBLEMS

All women are invited to send in letters telling how they have solved their every day problems of any kind. All letters and photographs used will be paid for. There are hundreds of subjects. Every woman does one or more things well. Write about only one subject in each letter and keep the letters as short as possible. Address: "Women's Problems," Grain Growers' Guide Winnipeg, Man.

GETTING RESULTS

Any little hints I can give will be along the lines of getting things done, and, at the same time, having time for other interests. This is not done by letting things go, but by setting up a certain standard of efficiency for the household affairs, but doing it by an economy of time. That business of "letting things go" is a bad one. One must plan on having lots of good, wholesome food cooked up, house good and clean and plenty of clean clothes for everybody. But no fussiness, for fussiness squanders time.

Of course I bake my own bread always, and bake twice a week, ten loaves to each. I have used the large sized mixer for nine years, and would not be without it. I have good light bread, but do not "sponge" it. I have a quart vessel into which I put a few handfuls of flour like at noon today, drain the potatoes into it till vessel is about half full; beat that up with a fork and let cool, then put in a yeast cake, which has been dissolved in lukewarm water. Put this in a warm place, giving it an occasional stir, and by tomorrow night it would be ready for bread. I just put that in the mixer, salt and sugar and lard, neither of which last are absolutely necessary; the warm water, then the warmed flour. I clamp my mixer to the table, then, and my husband will turn it for three minutes, or I do so myself, transfer it to a warm place, and by morning it is light. I knead it down before breakfast, and, after breakfast, it is ready for the pans. Often, in the summer, it is all baked by half-past eight or nine, before the heat of the day.

Then, in the winter, it is a good idea to boil up a big kettle of potatoes, which can be fried by any man or boy, whether you are at home or not, or are ready when you get home to fry immediately.

Then when you buy evaporated fruit it is a good idea to cook it all at once, four or five pounds of it, sweeten and put it in sealers, the same as you would if you are afraid it would spoil, and there you have it convenient to use at any time, as many kinds as you wish.

Snow water is splendid to wash with in winter, but the days are so short one needs to plan ahead. If you have children, it is a good idea to get them to bring in galvanized tubs of it on Saturdays, and melt it while you are baking. Then it is ready for a big wash on Monday. They will do it willingly for lots of hot cookies. Or, if no children, a woman can do it herself, or, again, a half a pie or so will make a man surprisingly obliging.

It is giving away a patent, but my two boys fixed me up a wonderful dish drier. We call her Polly. It is screen wire fixed across a big drip pan set on legs. You stand it on the back of the range, and, as the dishes are washed, put them cups turned down, plates and saucers slanting, and the heat comes up and dries them. There's the boys' idea! Almost anyone can make one. Of course the dishes must be carefully washed in clean water. Try it, it's a winner.

I am afraid it will be thought that I am a champion at getting work out of other people. There's something in that, too. But "hand-outs" of pies and cookies are cheap hired help, and, where you have all men folk to deal with, it is a straight tip to be liberal with them. "Well, if these pipes were cleaned I believe I'd make a batch of fried cakes." Stove pipes are cleaned!

"It's nearly dinner time. If someone would turn this washer for a while, I'd have time to make an apple pie." Good results.

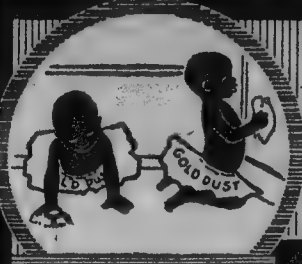
"If someone could handle this bread mixer I believe I'd look in that book again how to make raisin pie that new way." Nuff sed.

Yours truly,

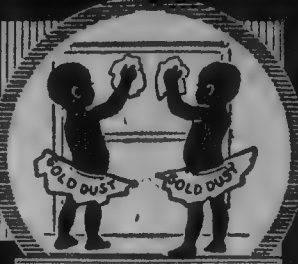
WOLF WILLOW.

WHAT DID SHE KNOW?

At an evening party the hostess had coaxed a protesting guest to sing. After the song she went up to him smiling. "Oh, Mr. Jenkins," she said, "you must never tell me again that you can't sing—I know now!"—Argonaut.



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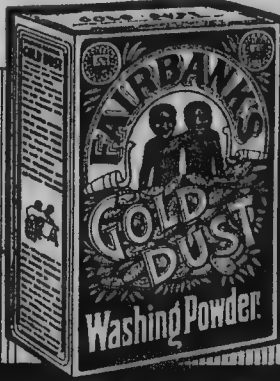
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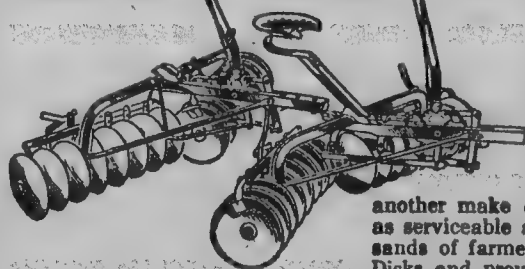
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FOR SALE—THE FASHIONABLE BRED Clydesdale stallion "Royal Garty" (8949), rising eleven years old. Government enrolled. His stock has quality and size to recommend him. Also stallion rising two, sire "Royal Garty," dam by "Baron's Fashion," one of the leading sires in Scotland. Apply James McDowall, Broomhill, Man. 9-2

THREE REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS for sale. One roan, 9 years old, weight about 1700; one black, imported, 6 years old, weight 1800; one iron grey, 3 years old, weight 1750. Cheap if sold before April 1. R. A. Wilson, Dewberry, Alberta. 8-4

REGISTERED BELGIAN STALLIONS FOR sale, imported and Canadian bred, first class prize winners, all of choicest breeding, any age; price reasonable. G. Nachtegaal, North Battleford, Sask. 52-12

TWO IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLIONS for sale, "Isone" (83125), eight years old, black; also "Grand View Chief" (56028), eight years old, steel grey; both registered in class A. Thos. H. Drayson, Neepawa, Manitoba. 8-3

WANTED TO BUY A NUMBER OF YOUNG Percheron mares. For sale, one dark grey Percheron stallion, rising three years old, a first prize winner. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 9-2

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REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE, from good producers, fourteen months old; also several females. Arthur Webster, Acorn, Manitoba. 9-3

REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS—CHOICE selection, hardy young stock, mostly sired by Bull Bonnie Brae 62nd. Pedigrees furnished. Write for description and price list. H. E. Robison, Carman, Man. 9-2

WANTED—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL, about two years old. Owner please notify Jacob Symon, Sifton, Man., stating price.

AYRSHIRES—SOME FINE YOUNG REGISTERED bulls at reasonable prices. Frank Harrison, Pense, Sask. 9-5

FOR SALE—SEVERAL REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bull calves. Ira S. Gingrich, Guernsey, Sask. 9-3

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREEDERS of Aberdeen Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS. JOHN MORLAND, Cartwright, Man. 6-10

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, 8 MONTHS, from good cow. C. Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. 8-2

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS—MALES OR FEMALES. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 8-12

SWINE

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald and Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 7tf

DUROC-JERSEY REGISTERED PIGS FOR sale; fine type of quick growers and light feeders. Lennox H. Lindsay, Irricana, Alberta. 2-3

BRED SOWS AND YOUNG BOARS, REGISTERED Duroc-Jersey, \$35 each. J. T. Bateman & Son, Wolsley, Sask. 7-3

WILLOW FARM DUROC-JERSEYS, BOTH sexes, all ages. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alberta. 8-3

"BUY THEM," DUROC JERSEYS, FROM J. J. Kerr, Goodwater, Sask. 9-2

DOGS

REGISTERED RUSSIAN WOLF HOUND DOG, trained, 3 years old, \$65. Bitch, 3 years old, trained and registered, \$45. Also some pure bred pups, males \$25, females \$15. Chas. Newport, Wainwright, Alta. 8-2

POULTRY AND EGGS

McARTHUR'S CHAMPION BUFF ORPINGTONS—Champion prize winners of the West the last nine years. Challenge cup for best cock, hen, cockerel, pullet and pen, Winnipeg, February, 1917. Write your requirements, that will make this year's breeding better than last. Price list. F. J. G. McArthur, Wolsley Avenue, Winnipeg.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, DANDY good breeders, 3 and 5 dollars each. Winners Edmonton, Calgary, Medicine Hat, Regina, Saskatoon. Satisfaction or money refunded. John C. Longmore, White Wyandotte Specialist for over 25 years, Edmonton, Alberta. 8-2

WANTED—2 BROWN LEGHORN ROOSTERS. Richard A. Young, Vanguard, Sask.

The Spring Trek

During the next few weeks a great deal of farm land in Western Canada will change hands. Many prospective purchasers who have been hesitating will take immediate steps towards securing their new farms. Moreover, many farmers with friends in Eastern Canada and the United States who are contemplating moving west will be on the look-out for suitable places for them so that they can get settled without loss of time when they arrive.

For the above reasons, we believe that if you have a farm for sale you are most likely to get immediate results from advertising placed now, and also, we believe, you will get the best results by using a farm paper circulating entirely among farmers. The Guide reaches over 34,000 farm homes in Western Canada every week.

Here is just one farmer's experience in advertising for a farm to rent: "Just a few lines to let you know how I got along with the ad. I put in The Grain Growers' Guide. Well, I must say I had very good luck. So far I have received fourteen answers to it already, some of them are very good ones. Some are situated in very good localities, so I don't think there is any need of my changing the ad. or putting it in again, as I have taken one of the places for this year. March 21, 1916. N. H. Montgomery, Eden, Man."

If you wish to buy, sell or rent a farm or lease land for grazing, you will reach the largest number of possible customers, and at the lowest possible expenditure of your time and money, by advertising in The Guide's Farmers' Market Place. There is a special department for farm lands on this page where your advertisement will be readily seen. Send in your farm lands advertisement now and get your farm or your customer located before the Spring-rush commences.

Guide Classified Ads. Bring Best Results

The Grain Growers' Guide
Winnipeg, Man.

AI STOCK—BARRED, BUFF, WHITE ROCKS White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Rose and Single Reds, White Leghorns eggs. Chicks, breeding stock. Finest cockerels ready to ship. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write, United Poultry Farm, Winnipeg, Man.

FOR SALE—LARGE TOULOUSE GANDERS, \$6.00 each, from pair of geese that weigh 44 lbs. Rouen ducks, \$3.00. Drakes, \$4.00, from pair of ducks that took first and second at Winnipeg 1916 Show. W. J. Sanders & Son, Box 84, Killarney, Man.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—LAYING strains, Regal-Dorcas, \$2.00-\$3.00. Berkshire boars and sows, 80 to 125 lbs., registered, \$20.00 each. Good grade shropshire ewes, to lamb 1st April. Registered rams. James M. Ewens, Bethany, Man. 9-2

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels for sale at \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$4.00 each. Baby chicks and eggs in season. Make money orders payable at Pense, Sask. Albert Middleton, Keystown, Sask. 6-4

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS (ROSE Comb) for sale, bred from prize winning stock and a heavy laying strain, \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. William La Chapelle, McTaggart, Sask. 8-5

LUSK'S IMPERIAL BLACK MINORCAS HAVE won most first prizes for years. Rose and Single Comb. Some good show cockerels left at \$5.00 each. Eggs for hatching, 3 and 5 dollars setting. Lusk, Saskatoon. 9-2

FOR SALE—THIRTY CHOICE THOROUGH- bred White Wyandotte cockerels at \$2.50 each; also two imported Indian Runner drakes at \$2.50 each. Mrs. M. Donahus, Granum, Alta. 9-4

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—GOBBLEES six dollars; pullets three dollars. May hatched. Excellent stock. G. Haskell, Buffalo Head, Sask. 6-5

BARRED ROCK AND BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, \$3 to \$5; also Pekin drakes, \$3. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. T. Bateman & Son, Wolsley, Sask. 7-3

EIGHT ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, Dorcas Andrews strain, from exhibition pen, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 each. R. Sinclair, Grayburn, Sask. 8-2

FOR SALE—PURE BRED BARRED PLY- mouth Rock cockerels, from 1916 prize winning stock of good laying strain, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. Jas. McLaren, Basswood, Man. 8-3

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels for quick sale; good winter laying strain very choice; \$3.00, or \$5.00 pair. J. G. Routley, Box 60, Herschel, Sask. 8-2

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from imported and prize winning strain, \$3.00 each, f.o.b. Heward. Mrs. C. E. Harris, Heward, Sask. 8-2

PUREBRED ROSECOMB WYANDOTTE COCKS and cockerels, one to two dollars each. Silver Campines, called the everlasting egg machine, one-fifty each. J. Lutz, Redvers, Sask.

"BRED TO LAY" BARRED ROCK COCKERELS from Saskatchewan University stock, fine vigorous birds, \$5.00 each. Mrs. Boast, Reist, Youngstown, Alta. 9-3

FOR SALE—THOROUGHbred WHITE PEKIN drakes, five dollars each. White Wyandotte cockerels, three dollars. H. O. Smith, Maidstone, Sask.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES—FEW choice cockerels, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. Eggs in season, \$1.50 per setting. W. J. Rex, Holland, Man. 9-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.00, pure bred from Regal and University strains crossed. R. Wyler, Luseland, Sask. 6-4

CHOICE LOT SINGLE AND ROSE COMB Dark Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$2.00 each. C. W. Ames, Eyebrow, Sask. 6-4

SPECIAL CLEARING SALE—SINGLE COMB White Leghorns. Ask for bargains. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 4-8

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM GOOD laying strain, well marked birds, \$2.50 each. H. J. Morrison, Eigenheim, Sask. 7-3

SOME EXTRA FINE PURE BRED BARRED Rock cockerels for sale, prices on application. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 7-5

BROWN AND WHITE R. C. LEGHORN COCK- erels for sale, \$1.50 each. Geo. Somerville, Medora, Man. 7-3

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM good laying stock, large, well barred, \$2.00 to \$5.00. Mrs. Isaac Lewis, Killam, Alta. 8-2

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS for sale at \$2.50. R. J. Manson, Box 4231, Strathcona, Alta. 8-2

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$1.50 EACH. Would exchange two. Edith Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. 8-2

R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS and pullets, Martin's Regal Strain, for sale. Wm. S. Muir, Saltcoats, Sask. 8-4

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels for sale, from imported males, \$2.00. A. D. Zimmer, Luseland, Sask. 8-3

ABSOLUTELY PURE BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, \$3.00 each; three or more birds, \$2.50 each. Chas. W. May, Dalmeny, Sask. 9-2

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS for sale, \$2.50 each. J. W. Kennedy, Saltcoats, Sask. 9-2

50¢ DOZEN CASH FOR NEW LAID EGGS. Ship to Rockwood Store, 496 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 9-2

WHITE WYANDOTTES FOR SALE (MARTIN'S)
Regal strain, cockerels \$3.00; pullets \$1.50 each. J. G. Lewthwaite, Redvers, Sask. 9-2

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON
cockerels at \$2.00 each. T. E. Helem, Medora, Man. 9-2

FOR SALE—PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON
cockerels, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. Mrs. J. R. Scharff, Hartney, Man. 9-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLEERS FOR SALE,
\$6.00. W. S. Wilson, Holland, Man. 8-3

FOR SALE—WHITE ORPINGTON COCK-
erels, \$2.00 each. Peter Cropp, Gerald, Sask. 9-2

FIRST CLASS BUFF ORPINGTON COCK-
erels, \$2.50 each. W. A. Wilton, Roland, Man. 9-2

SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

MARQUIS WHEAT—STRAIGHT STRAIN,
progeny of McKenzie's 1914; yield 51 bushels per acre; weighs 66 lbs. per measured bushel uncleaned; germination 98%; 1500 bushels in elevator; can ship at once as railways give seed preference. Will not split ear. Reference, Bank of Commerce, Medicine Hat. Address, Geo. C. Bent, Whiffa, Alta. 8-2

2,500 BUSHELS SEED WHEAT, GROWN FROM
government seed on summerfallow and new breaking, yielding 40 and 35 bushels per acre respectively in 1916. Car lots \$1.90 per bushel f.o.b. Saskatoon. Roland Keovil, O'Malley, Sask. 7-3

O.A.C. NO. 72 OATS, THE OATS WHICH TOOK
Ontario by storm, pure, bright, re-cleaned Alberta seed; official germination 98%; prices at Jenner, Alta., 80 cents, with sacks 90 cents. Samples on request. H. O. Klinek, Redcliffe, Alta. 8-2

PRAIRIE FLOWER SEED POTATOES, WITH
proper cultivation yield 300 to 500 bushels per acre, \$1.10 per bushel, sacked. Orders received until March 15. Quarter cash with order, balance when potatoes are wanted. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alberta. 8-3

EARLY RED FIFE WHEAT—BRED BY DR.
Saunders, government cerealist; early as Marquis, better frost resister; 2nd prize standing competition, 1st prize Seed Fair, 1916; \$2.00 per bushel, bags included. F. C. Newton, Aberdeen, Sask. 9-2

WANTED—ONE OR TWO CARLOADS OF
clean Marquis wheat for seed, also a car of White Russian seed oats. Please mail sample at once and quote price in first letter. Address, Farmers' and Merchants' Elevator Co. Argyle, Minn. 9-2

EARLY OHIO—SELECT, STRONG, VIGOROUS
seed potatoes, free from scab and disease, guaranteed true to name and type, in one bushel bags, \$2.25 f.o.b. Saskatoon. Shipped under seed rate. Max Schmitt, 510 10th St., Saskatoon, Sask. 9-6

FOR SALE—8,000 BUSHELS OF BANNER
oats, grown from Steele, Briggs seed, yielding 100 bushels per acre, testing 90% in 4 days. Price 60 cents per bushel f.o.b. Yorkton. Robert Stevenson, Box 243, Yorkton, Sask. 7-4

PROF. BOLLEY'S WILT RESISTANT FLAX,
Best for yield and quality. No serious weeds. \$3.50 per bushel, sacks included. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Eureka Pedigreed Seed Farm, Waskada, Man. 7-3

BANNER OATS—FREE FROM NOXIOUS
weeds and cleaned; second crop from Steele, Briggs "Grown from Registered Seed." 70 cents per bushel f.o.b. C.N. or C.P., bags extra. Wm. A. Kennedy, Conquest, Sask. 7-4

SEED OATS, ABUNDANCE, SECOND PRIZE
Wetaskiwin Seed Fair, 1917, 91 points. First 200 bushels 75 cents bushel, afterwards one dollar; sacks extra. Robert Young, Millet, Alberta. 9-3

BANNER OATS—GROWN FROM REGIS-
tered seed, 65 cents. Mensury barley, \$1.10. 2 Northern Marquis at 2 Northern price. All perfectly clean. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 9-2

SEVERAL STRAINS REGISTERED MARQUIS,
prize winning, \$3.00 to \$3.50 bushel. Norway King oats, wonderful heads and yield. Correspondence solicited. W. Broatch, Agent, Box 786, Moose Jaw, Sask. 9-2

FOR SALE—CARLOAD MARQUIS WHEAT.
I took 2nd prize for wheat at Seed Fair, Saskatoon. Price \$1.35 per bushel. A. Lewis, Vanscoy, Sask. 7-3

FOR SALE—PURE BROME GRASS SEED,
12 cents a lb., including sacks. Also 1/4 section of good wheat land. Albert McGregor, Keyes, Man. 7-3

FOR SALE—ONE CAR CHOICE AMERICAN
Banner oats, 65 cents bushel f.o.b. Elstow. Sample on request. James Rugg, Elstow, Sask. 8-2

RYE GRASS SEED—BEST HAY IN THE
West. Full instructions on how to sow with each order; \$7.50 per hundred. E. Aikinson, Wadena, Sask. 8-5

FOR SALE—UPLAND GROWN EVERLASTING
Grimm alfalfa and Chameleon sweet clover seed by reliable grower. John Fredrick, Sturgis, South Dakota. 8-3

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED FOR SALE,
\$8.50 per hundred. Barred Rock cockerels, \$2.00 and \$2.50. T. W. Burns, Stoughton, Sask. 8-3

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED AND TIMOTHY,
8 cents per pound; bags 25 cents. First prize in sheaf. F. J. Scully, 10328 122nd St., Edmonton, Alta. 8-5

WORLD'S PRIZE STRAIN PEDIGREED MAR-
quis wheat, registered, \$3.00 per bushel; improved, \$2.75 per bushel; cotton bags free; f.o.b. Allan, Sask. Paul Gerlach. 9-6

LET'S BUY OUR SEEDS FROM HARRIS
McFayden Company, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. Catalog on request.

SEARLESS, HULLESS WHITE BARLEY, \$1.25
per bushel; sacks free in orders of 10 bushels or more. Quantity limited. Herbert Sharon, Kinley, Sask. 9-4

WANTED BY THE MORRIS GRAIN GROWERS'
Association, samples and prices on seed wheat, oats, barley, in car lots, f.o.b. Morris, Man. John A. Earl, Secretary. 9-4

SEED POTATOES—SELECTED MEDIUM SIZE
white Table Talk and Prairie Flower. Both enormous yielders. Two dollars per 2 bushel sack. Robert Young, Millet, Alberta. 9-3

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED—FROM THE
old reliable stand. Write for price and sample. James Strang, Balduf, Man. 2-12

NO. 1 CLEAN PREMOST SEED FLAX, \$3.50
bushel, bags free. Sample on request. Box 54, Esterhazy, Sask. 5-5

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, EIGHT DOL-
lars per hundred. John G. Corbett, Goodlands, Man. 6-5

SEED WANTED—CAR LOT GOLD RAIN,
Seger or Victory oats. Box 1, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 6-4

O.A.C. 21 BARLEY, \$1.25 TO \$1.50 BUSHEL,
according to quantity. One Northern wheat, \$1.95. J. Pomeroy, Roblin, Man. 6-4

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, EIGHT CENTS
per pound cleaned and sacked. E. J. Coode, Carleton Place, Sask. 7-4

GOOD CLEAN SEED FLAX, \$3.00 BUSHEL,
bags free. Sample on request. Box 139, Francis, Sask. 8-2

FOR SALE—ONE CAR NUMBER ONE PURE,
cleaned Marquis seed wheat, price \$2.00 per bushel. C. J. Lundy, Riverhurst, Sask. 8-2

VICTORY OATS—SECOND CROP FROM
Seager Wheeler's registered seed, 85 cents per bushel. H. Sorby, Keddie, Sask. 9-4

FARMERS, GROW YOUR OWN HAY. WEST-
ern rye grass seed, \$7.50 per 100. Sutherland Clark, Ponteix, Sask. 9-2

ONE NORTH WESTERN FLAX, CLEANED
and bagged, \$3.00 per bushel. L. McAree, McAuley, Man. 9-2

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, CLEANED AND
sacked, 7 cents per pound. Angus Conibear, Balduf, Man. 9-4

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, GOOD AND
clean, \$8.70 per hundred, in seamless cotton bags. A. J. Loveridge, Grenfell, Sask. 9-3

TIMOTHY AND WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED
for sale. Simon Downie and Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 9-6

GOOD TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE, \$6.00
per hundred, f.o.b. C.N. or C.P., bags free. W. A. Blanco, Sanford, Man. 9-2

NO. 1 MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE, 300
bushels, \$2.00, sacks included. Sample on request. J. D. Willis, Killam, Alta. 9-2

NO. 1 VICTORY SEED OATS, \$1.00 PER BUSH-
el, bags extra. Can ship C.P.R. or G.T.P. A. S. Miller, Kelfield, Sask. 9-2

FOR SALE—PREMOST SEED FLAX, \$2.90
per bushel, sacked. Geo. Ries, Castor, Alta. 8-3

SEED OATS FOR SALE, 75 CENTS BUSHEL.
Johann Paessler, Elbourne, Sask. 7-4

TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE. WRITE FOR
particulars. Louis Weller, Vera, Sask. 4-9

CLEAN WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, 8 CENTS
per pound. C. H. Donnelly, Whiffa, Alta. 9-7

SPRING RYE FOR SALE, \$1.85 PER BUSHEL.
E. B. Monte, Rieton, Sask. 9-3

FARM LANDS

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD CO.
grant lands. Title to same vested in United States by act of Congress, dated June 9, 1916. Two million three hundred thousand acres to be opened for homesteads and sale. Timber and agricultural lands. Containing some of the best lands left in United States. Now is the opportune time. Large sectional map showing lands and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevations, etc., postpaid one dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Box 610, Portland, Oregon. 8-13

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR
sale cheap in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200.00 to \$300.00 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg. 9-2

QUARTER SECTION—60 ACRES SUMMER-
fallow, 40 acres stubble. Buildings, plenty water. Two thousand dollars. Quarter section, 40 acres summerfallow, 30 acres stubble. Good buildings, running water. Twenty dollars acre. Robert Hansen, Castor, Alta. 9-3

FOR SALE—CHOICE HALF SECTION FIRST
class land, with water, good house and stables; suitable for grain or stock; eleven miles south-west Brandon. Imported stallions and work horses always on hand. For particulars apply at once. Trotter & Trotter, Brandon, Man. 9-2

FARMS WITH HORSES, CATTLE, IMPLE-
ments; genuine bargains; our catalog free. Dominion Farm Exchange, Somerset Building, Winnipeg. 6-3

408 ACRES UNBROKEN SASKATCHEWAN,
near Jamin. Thirteen dollars acre easy terms. Address owner, A. W. Hodgson, Nelson, B.C. 8-3

A FEW GOOD FARMS TO RENT. WADDING-
ton & Cronk, Auctioneers, Alameda, Sask. 5-5

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, SALT, CEMENT
and sugar, car lots, lowest wholesale prices. Barb wife, any quantity. The first here to sell direct from factory to farmer. McCollom Lumber & Supply Co., Merchants Bank Bldg., Winnipeg. 7-4

CORDWOOD AND POLES IN 8 AND 16 FT.
lengths. Write for prices delivered your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta. 7-4

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

MAKE YOUR BUTTER MORE ATTRACTIVE.
Get from 1c. to 2c. more for every pound you make by using Gulland's Improved Butter Mould. Four prints, one operation. Simplicity itself. Strongly made. Price \$1.00 postpaid. Full instructions. Patent pending. Gulland, 275 Balmoral St., Winnipeg. 9-2

PATRIOTIC PLAY ENTITLED "RECRUITING,"
a chance for school children to assist Belgium and get the best of patriotic songs absolutely free. Send 10 cents for postage and get full particulars how to stage the play. F. McGuire, Brandon, Man. 9-2

SHAND COAL—BEST FOR PLOWING,
kitchen stoves or furnaces. Buy while sleighing lasts. Write for car lot prices. Saskatchewan Coal, Brick & Power Ltd., Box 210 Estevan, Sask. 5-4

ALFALFA MEAL AND BALED HAY—WRITE
for delivered Prices. Farm Products Limited, Seventh Street, Lethbridge, Alta. 5-4

FURS AND HIDES

HIDES ARE HIGH—WE PAY HIGHEST
market prices for green and dry beef hides, calfskins, sheepskins, wool, horsehides, horsehair. Write us for price list and shipping tags. J. E. Love, 403 4th St. E., Calgary. 9-2

FARM HELP

PRACTICAL AND TECHNICAL MAN WITH
large experience in farms and livestock wishes a position in connection with above. References. Reply A. Fauson, 74 Spark Street, Ottawa, Canada. 9-2

MAN WANTS TO HANDLE
farm team for the season. References given and required. Write, stating wages, Prairie Farmer, West Summerland, B.C. 8-3

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER,
middle aged preferred, to keep house on farm. State wages wanted. Steady work for right party. H. S. Gerken, Gabri, Sask. 8-2

GAS ENGINEER, EXPERIENCED, WANTS
position in Alberta or Saskatchewan. Plowing, threshing, repair work. Write A. Evans, 524 Muttart Block, Edmonton, Alberta. 8-3

EXPERIENCED GASOLINE ENGINEER AND
mechanic wants position on farm for seeding. Barrett, 118 Monck Avenue, Norwood Grove, Winnipeg. 9-2

WANTED FOR FARM—EXPERIENCED MAR-
ried couple, man must be good teamster; give experience and wages expected first letter; yearly engagement. Box 145, Lancer, Sask. 9-2

WANTED AT ONCE—MARRIED MAN TO
work on farm. Separate house. Apply Noble Dennison, Cardale, Man. 9-2

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—P.O. ENGINE GANG, USED VERY
little, 5 breaker bottom, 6 stubble bottom, 14 inch. Price \$350. Good as new. Fred Wimer, Canora, Sask. 7-3

STEAM ENGINE—20 HORSE COMPOUND
Battle Creek, good shape, new fuel, 195 lbs. cold water test, 140 dry steam; \$500 cash. Alex. Forsythe, Roblin, Man. 9-2

FOR SALE—6 BOTTOM VERITY ENGINE
gang, stubble and breaker; good as new; \$350 cash. Clayton Biehn, Guernsey, Sask. 9-3

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DR. DIXON, DENTAL SPECIALIST, 181
Eight Ave. East, Calgary. 49-12

OPTICIANS

SASKATOON OPTICAL CO., SASKATOON,
Sask. Specialists in eye examination and fitting glasses. 51-1

MORE FARM HELP FOR 1917



The Sterling Tractor

"Made in Winnipeg"

The latest, most up-to-date, one-man, all-purpose, light-weight tractor. Burns either gasoline or kerosene. Guaranteed 12 h.p. on the draw, 24 h.p. on the belt; will pull two 14 inch plows in breaking, three plows in stubble; will run a 22 inch separator, fully equipped, and handle all stationary belt work on the farm.

SOLD DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO YOU

\$1170

Send for particulars of our new Money Saving Selling Plan; cuts out all middlemen's profits and saves \$230 on the purchase price; includes a Free Trip to Winnipeg and Expenses for every purchaser. Ask for Folder "More Farm Help for 1917." It tells all about it.

Address all enquiries to—

Sterling Engine Works LIMITED
Dept. G, Foot of Water Street
WINNIPEG MAN.

WE WANT GOOD LIVE

HAIL INSURANCE AGENTS

For strong old line Company, also FIRE AGENTS. Make application to—

Baile, Byers Bros. & Coderre Ltd.
General Agents, Box 1405, Saskatoon, Sask.

Did you ever think the debtor and creditor laws were unfair to the farmer? Clarus Ager in "The Farmer and the Interests" makes it clear not only that they are unfair, but he tells you just how and why they are unfair—and then he tells you how to make them fair. 75c post paid.

BOOK DEPT. GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE WINNIPEG, MAN.

JACKS FOR CANADA

The farmers in Northwest Canada should be raising more mules. I have hardy, Northern-grown jacks, suitable for that territory, at very reasonable prices. I also have some splendid Shire stallions, as well as Percheron and Belgian stallions, at very moderate prices. I can use in exchange a good tractor, with plow, if not too large and in good working condition. I will also trade stallions and jacks for a choice section of unincumbered land well located. **W. L. DE CLOW, Cedar Rapids Jack Farm, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.**

ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS

from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar trouble and gets horse going sound. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.00 a bottle delivered.

Horse Book 9 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, heals Old Sores. Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. Manufactured only by **W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F. 495 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.** Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

Don't Buy a Gasoline Engine Till you have Read my Book

It tells how you can get a Galloway Gasoline

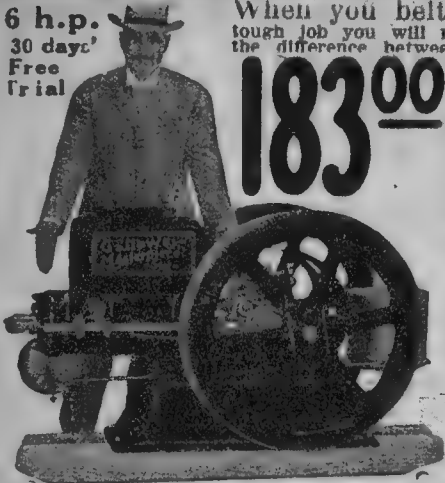
Engine, designed by the most skilled engine designers and built by highest class machinists and workmen; it tells why I can sell them direct from our factory to you for less money than dealers can buy engines of equal horse power, quality and workmanship. Read letters from users of the Galloway Engine in this book, and read why Galloway Engines are sold with a written five-year guarantee.



Galloway Masterpiece Engines

Cost Less More Work Less Fuel

6 h.p.
30 days'
Free
Trial

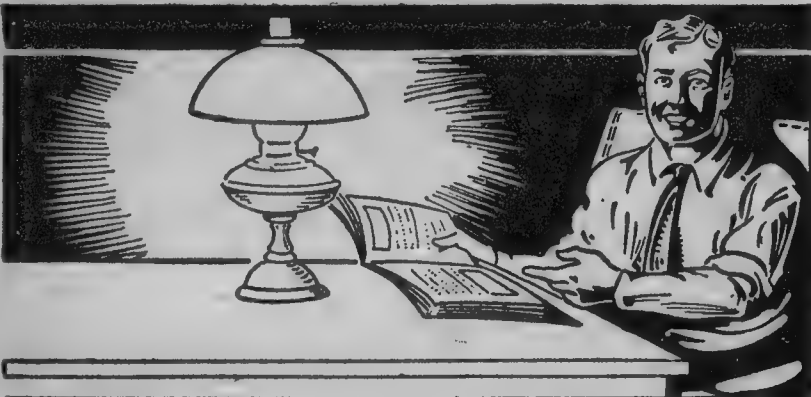


When you belt a Galloway Engine to a tough job you will realize its superiority—you will see the difference between it and other light-weight, high-speeded, small bore, short stroke engines that are flooding the market. Get a Galloway Engine, it will give you a life-time of service and satisfaction. Guaranteed to develop more than its rated horse power, and shipped anywhere on 30 days' free trial.

183⁰⁰

Special Features: Hercules Cylinder Head, Masterpiece Ignitor, Economy Carburetor, no overheating, perfect oiling system, improved fuel feed and great economy of fuel consumption. A size for every purpose, 1 1/2 to 16 h.p. More than 20,000 satisfied customers are using these engines now. Send for your book today, it's free.

**Wm. Galloway Co.
of Canada Limited**
11 Galt Building Winnipeg



"I'm mighty glad I got this Book"

"I was a little skeptical when I read the ads describing it. I doubted—did not think there COULD be a book so valuable as it was claimed to be.

"But now I have the book I find that it is actually possible for me, by following its directions, to greatly increase the value of my farm. The claims made for the book are fully justified.

"In my spare time I have already built several of the Concrete Improvements so clearly described in 'WHAT THE FARMER CAN DO WITH CONCRETE.' And I'm going to build some more of them this spring. I've only spent a few dollars for cement, sand and gravel—yet I figure my property is worth several hundred dollars more than it was worth before I learned the use I could make of Concrete."

"My advice would be to write without delay and get a copy of this remarkable book. If the Canada Cement Company charged a dollar for it, no farmer should begrudge the money. But they don't—they send it free to anyone who writes for it."

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY, Limited
52 Herald Building, Montreal

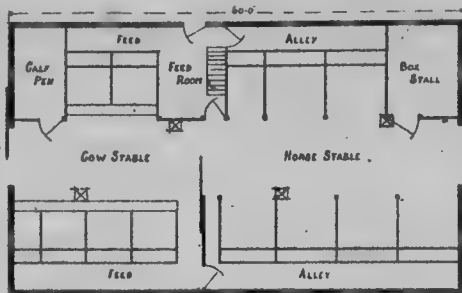
SIGNIFY WHAT YOU WANT INFORMATION ABOUT	
FLOORS	DAIRY HOUSES
CONCRETE BLOCKS	BARNs
SILOS	FENCE CELLARS
GARAGES	ROOT CELLARS
TROUGHS AND TANKS	ROADS
"WHAT THE FARMER CAN DO WITH CONCRETE"	



A Barn for Average Conditions

For a man with over a half-section of land

Guide Barn Plan No. 7 is designed to suit the needs of farmers operating over half a section tho it might very well do some farmers operating that amount or less. There is plenty of stable room for horses. Thirteen can be accommodated and there is in addition a large box stall, 10 x 13 feet. It contains accommodation for eleven cows, has a good calf pen and feed room. There is a sliding door in either end of the barn so that a rig can be driven thru it from end to end. The wall is 14 ft. to the eaves and the roof is a hip-roof. A sliding door permits of the horse end of the barn being partitioned off from the cattle end. This is very desirable because horses and cattle seem to do better separated. The feed room gives ample room for mixing. It possibly might be placed on the other side of the barn with equal or greater service being obtained or the box stall could be placed on the other side. If this were done more working horses might be placed on that side of the barn and colts or those not working so much on the opposite side. This would facilitate feeding. Other alterations might be made to suit individual requirements. The cow stalls and calf pen on one side might be made into horse stalls. It is planned for a hay track, and fork and tracks for sliding doors in the gable can now be obtained



that give entire satisfaction. A low cement foundation supports the barn. The standard building-material is lumber, and naturally the foregoing specifications as well as the estimate of cost have been based on this standard. Many excellent building materials are at present on the market, any reliable make of which may well be used. For instance, outside, metal siding, concrete, brick, etc., may be used instead of lumber, and for the roof, metal shingles or prepared roofing materials, the basis of which is felt and asphalt.

Estimate of Cost

Prices on lumber and building materials are changing all the time, so that the following estimate is only good for prices at this date. Lumber is figured basis 40 cent freight rate and remaining materials f.o.b. Winnipeg.

Lumber, f.o.b. 40 cent rate, board feet 34,500, 25,500 shingles, f.o.b. 40 cent rate, \$ 860.00
Cement for foundations, f.o.b. Winnipeg 104.00
Paint, f.o.b. Winnipeg 60.00
Sash, f.o.b. Winnipeg 35.00
Hardware, paper, nails, etc. 36.00

Total \$1,241.00

Complete working drawings for Guide Barn No. 7 can be obtained for \$1.50 from Farm Buildings Department, Grain Growers Guide, Winnipeg.

MAX Galvanized Corrugated Sheets

REPRESENT MAXIMUM VALUE IN BUILDING MATERIALS

BARN No. 7 When covered with Max Brand Products will be materially increased in value. **EVERLASTING, LIGHTNING PROOF, FIREPROOF.**

Get our free estimate and full particulars.

Winnipeg Ceiling and Roofing Co. Ltd.
P.O. BOX 3006 G.G.G. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Horses

Auction Sales every Tuesday and Friday at LAYZELL'S HORSE Repository RIVERSIDE, CALGARY.

From two to three hundred head always on hand. Owing to the large number of Ranchers leaving for the front and the closing out of a lot of the big leases, horses in Calgary are cheap. You can buy one or a carload. We have a large stock of yearlings and two-year-olds to sell in lots to suit purchaser. Horses loaded on C.P.R., C.N.R. or G.T.P. free of charge.

If you want horses come to the Recognized Horse Market of Western Canada. CORRESPONDENCE A PLEASURE

Telegraphic address: HORSES, CALGARY. Phone M 2260. P.S.—We have horses of the blocky type. If you want horses come to Calgary where they are cheap.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Baited Trap

Continued from Page 31

hadn't expected to. And on the whole he was rather glad that Sherwood didn't write. Many a time since that last talk with him he had, with his mind's eye, seen the sunny-natured young man discovering the trick that had been played upon him. Sometimes these mental pictures were quite vivid: he could see Sherwood happily contemplating the fictitious bumper crops, and then, slowly and at a ruinous cost, learning the worthlessness of the worn-out soil, and finally surrounded by losses, weighed down with two mortgages, standing face to face with utter failure. Yes, he was glad that Sherwood didn't write. In the circumstances, he felt that an unbroken silence was the wisest course for both of them.

Nor could Bob forget Dolores Sherwood. He experienced a sudden quickening of the pulse every time he saw her picture—and he saw it often, for he bought great quantities of current magazines, with the eager hope of finding her fresh young face attracting attention to various brands of perfumery, washing powders, breakfast foods, motor cars, kitchen cabinets.

It never occurred to him that his love affair—if such it could be called—was an absurdity. He had lost sight of the fundamental fact that he was infatuated with the photograph of a girl whom he did not know and had never seen. He was troubled only by the consciousness that she was married to another, and that his passion, therefore, was hopeless—and by the equally distressing knowledge that his father had shamefully wronged her brother, thereby permanently estranging them and their families.

Had he not met Sherwood, it is entirely probable that Bob's tenderer side would have been unmoved by the repeated sight of her picture. Since he had known her brother, he felt that in a sense he had known her also—would surely have known her but for unforeseen events.

True, he had lost her; but that needn't prevent his gazing adoringly at her photograph. He fell to clipping some of them from the magazines and pasting them about the walls of his room; and at last, on one especially lonely evening, he wrote to one of the advertisers, requesting her address. He had, several times prior to this, considered communicating with Sherwood, if only to get a scrap of news concerning his sister, but each time he reached the same conclusion: their tacit acceptance of one another's position had better remain mute.

He learned promptly that all advertisements bearing her photograph were placed thru a Chicago advertising agency, the name of which was given. It was several weeks, tho, before he summoned the courage to call at this place and state his errand. A thin, spectacled young man looked him over curiously before answering:

"Miss Sherwood? She's not with us any more. Stopped posing this summer."

"But these pictures—"

"All taken last winter."

Bob moistened his lips.

"Is she—married?" he demanded.

The thin young man, in the act of removing a half-tone cut from a stack of proofs, bent his narrow brows upon Bob in sharp scrutiny.

"Can't say," he replied. "Heard she was engaged to a Peoria man. Oscar something or other."

"Do you know where she's living?"

The other shook his head, his spectacled eyes bent upon the proof sheets with a counterfeit absorption, which plainly indicated that as far as he was concerned the interview was over.

Bob felt suddenly very big and awkward and embarrassed. He experienced a momentary hot desire to somehow snub this upstart, whom he could have crushed like a gnat in one of his muscular hands.

Without glancing up from his desk—without, indeed, taking the slightest notice of Bob—the thin young man asked crisply:

"Anything more you want?"

"Yes," said Bob, in his ponderous

way, "there is." He took an old envelope from his coat pocket, bearing his name and address, and attached thereto a new one-dollar banknote. "If you hear anything of Miss Sherwood," he said, somewhat as he would address a waiter in a quick-lunch establishment, "kindly drop me a word at this address. There's a dollar for your trouble."

Whereupon he laid money and envelope upon the young man's desk and turned on his heel and strode from the office.

A drizzling rain had set in when he reached the street, and a heavy mist was advancing upon the city from Lake Michigan. It lacked half an hour of four o'clock, but already the office buildings and stores were a-twinkle with electric lights, and so were the street cars and automobiles. In the caverns of the "Loop" it was night.

A sudden, sweeping distaste for Chicago broke upon Bob like a crushing billow. He could not explain it—he had never felt so before. He only knew that now, this minute, with the rattle and roar of Chicago in his ears, with the smell of it in his nostrils, with the sight of its midday darkness before his eyes, he wanted to get away from it—far away, among the open fields. He found himself walking rapidly in the direction of the Northwestern Railway station, with some half-formed ideas in mind of taking the first train for Wisconsin. He would see Sherwood and have a long talk with him. And he would hear something of Dolores.

But his plan, born of a moment's wild impulse, never matured. Before he was half way to the station he stopped, then took a car for his work—but not because he wanted to hold his job. The same thought which many times before had restrained him from visiting Sherwood held him back now. Sherwood, he reasoned, would not care to see any member of the Yates family, and Bob's pride forbade his going any place where he was not assured of a welcome.

And so, for a space, there ceased to be any concrete manifestation of Bob Yates's strange passion for Dolores Sherwood, tho he worshipped her no less devoutly in the abstract.

VII.

The dollar with which Bob had attempted to squelch the thin young man in spectacles bore rich and wholly unexpected fruit the following spring. It came in the form of a brief note:

"I really shouldn't write you this [wrote the unsquelched young man], because, for all I know, you may be a dangerous maniac, with seven or eight bowie knives hidden in your clothes, and I can't even hazard a guess as to your object in wanting to see Miss Dolores Sherwood. But I'll take a chance. Besides, I've got to do something to earn that dollar."

"If you're still languishing for a sight of Miss Sherwood, you can see her any day this week, from 1 to 11 p.m. at the Castle Music Hall, where she is playing a vaudeville engagement."

At this point Bob stopped reading and, seizing a morning newspaper from the hat rack in Mrs. McNally's lower hall, where he had found and opened his letter, he turned hastily to the theatrical advertisements. He ran his eye down the column until he came to the announcement of the Castle Music Hall, and—yes, there it was!

SHERWOOD AND FISHER

That was all. No word about who or what Fisher was. Nothing about the nature of their act. Just—"Sherwood and Fisher." He returned to the letter:

"—where she is playing a vaudeville engagement. She adopted the stage about six weeks ago, I hear, and is doing a stunt with a girl named Annie Fisher. The two of them are a pair of pippins. Go see 'em for yourself, if you don't believe me."

"Don't get the mistaken impression, old top, that I'm press-agenting this show. I'm not. I'm merely trying to earn my dollar. To be perfectly frank, their sketch is rotten. But they are a couple of peaches. Don't miss 'em!"

(To be continued.)

Showing the "Happy Farmer" Tractor

pulling three 14-inch bottoms through brome grass sod 5 inches deep.

Self-steering.

Owned by—

JOE WOODS,
Elm Creek, Man.



Plow on Time, Plow Well This Spring

DON'T let a slow team hold up your crop or prevent you from doing your work well. Get a "HAPPY FARMER" TRACTOR and be ready with power that does not have to stop to rest—power that you can drive to the limit all day long, regardless of conditions, and repeat the same performance day after day until the work is done. You get a "HAPPY FARMER" TRACTOR for the price of two or three horses, and it does the work of six or eight in the field.



The Efficient Farmer's Choice

Low in first cost—low in upkeep. Built on simple, practical lines, with only two-thirds the parts used in other tractors. Now "making good" on the farms of owners everywhere. Model "A" 8-16 H.P. Light Weight Tractor, pulls two or three plows according to soil conditions. Look at the top photo and see what Joe Woods is doing with it. Read what efficient farmers say about it.

J. D. Adshead Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
Gentlemen:—Regarding your "Happy Farmer" Tractor purchased last year. I am pleased to state the "Happy Farmer" Tractor handled a three bottom 14-inch J. I. Case plow in stubble, plowing in first class shape. In threshing the tractor handles a light 24-inch cylinder with 38-inch rear separator fully equipped, to my entire satisfaction. The "Happy Farmer" Tractor is all you claim for it, and I can cheerfully recommend same to anyone requiring a good, dependable light farm tractor. Wishing you continued success.
I remain, Yours very truly,
J. A. VOPNI.
Hartington, Man., January 9th, 1917

Hershel, Sask., November 18th, 1916
Gentlemen:—Regarding that little "Happy Farmer" Tractor: I like it fine; it will develop the power, and is a mighty little fellow and is well built, as I have had it all apart and find the gears and everything are O.K. I may be able to be the means of selling a couple of your tractors.
Very truly yours,
A. O. ROULEY.

There is a dealer near you for prompt and efficient service. Write for address of the nearest Demonstrator; also demonstrated at Saskatoon, Sask., 323 Ave. A. South. Regina, Denton Motor School, 1725 Broad St. We also handle a standard line of Grain Separators in all sizes. Write us for particulars. Send in coupon today for free literature.

J. D. Adshead Co. Limited

Canadian Representatives:

221 Curry Block, Opposite Post Office, Winnipeg, Man.

Distributors for Manitoba

Williams Motor Co. Ltd., 417 Portage Ave., Winnipeg,



COUPON

J. D. Adshead Co., Limited,
Winnipeg, Man.

Please send me free literature describing the "Happy Farmer" Tractor

Name
Address



**Prize
ButterMakers
Use
Windsor
Dairy
Salt**
THE CANADIAN SALT CO., LIMITED

**Scrupulous
Cleanliness**

is the one cast-iron rule in every corner of our bakeries.

**Som-Mor
Biscuit**

are just as clean as they look, and as wholesome as they are delicious.

In Packages Only.

Equally pure and just the thing for your children, are our
**ROYAL ARROWROOT
BISCUITS**



North-West Biscuit Co., Limited
EDMONTON - ALTA.

10 CENTS WORTH
of common ordinary
KEROSENE
or Coal Oil will keep this lamp in operation for 80 hours and will produce
300 Candle Power
of the purest, whitest and most efficient light ever known. Nothing to wear out or get out of order. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. Agents make \$25 per week in their spare time. You can do the same. Need for our offer while your territory is open.

Moore Light Co.
Moore Light Building
Regina Sask.

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PLAN YOUR GARDEN NOW

TRY THESE SURE. Become acquainted. One regular stock, full size packet of Giant Parsnips, finest mixed; Finest Mixed Sweet Peas; May King Lettuce; French Breakfast Radish. For this ad. and 10 cents we send this collection in coupon envelope worth 25 cents on future orders. Total 55 cents value. Postpaid for only 10 cents. Free catalog. Address Dept. 4 HARRIS McFAYDEN COMPANY Farm Seed Specialists Winnipeg

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

MEMBERSHIP

A word of explanation as to the conditions of membership in the Young Canada Club is necessary. So often our young people write in and tell the editor how many pigs, cows, horses, brothers, sisters and dogs they have and then end up by saying that they are enclosing a stamped and addressed envelope and would like a membership pin.

Now the readers of this page are not the least bit interested in such letters and we never print them. Nobody cares to know whether somebody whom they don't know has ten or fourteen horses. The way to become a member of the Young Canada Club is to write a story worth printing and to send a self-addressed and stamped envelope with it. If you will read the very excellent stories in this issue you will see how good a story needs to be for this club. It doesn't do to scratch off anything at all that comes into one's head.

Because this club is harder to join than almost any other, the boys and girls who have won Young Canada Club pins are exceedingly proud of them.

DIXIE PATTON.

A PRIZE STORY

One day Jack Frost was out playing among the flowers and had scared a lot of them so that they could not move, and was just trying to pull off some other mischief when he saw his sister Snow Flake coming down after him. Without thinking he ran to the nearest house and when the door opened in he rushed. He had scarcely turned around when the man inside recognized him and became angry. The old man knew there was only one way to get rid of him and that was to build a fire and scare him out.

As soon as Jack Frost saw the flames he turned and fled, but vowed he would get even with the old man yet. As Jack Frost stepped outside he again saw Snow Flake, so he hurried to the pump and hid inside.

Later the old man came to get some water, but Jack Frost held on to the piston rod so he could not move it. As the old man tried and tried, Jack Frost could not help but giggle and let a squeak out of him once in a while.

MERLE PALMER,
Age 12.

THE WINTER FAIRIES

One day late in November the north wind rushed to the home of the winter fairies and cried, "Come, come, it's quite time you were started to work." Out came the fairies all ready for work. There was the snow fairy to look after the snow, the ice fairy to look after the ice, the sparkle fairy to put sparkles into the snow and ice, the frost fairy to keep the weather cold and the air crisp, and last of all came a little fairy named Help.

It was the first winter Help ever had to do anything and she did not know exactly what her work was, so when the others flew to their work she remained. "Why don't you get to work?" asked the north wind.

"I don't know what to do," answered Help.

"Your name tells you what to do," said the north wind, and with this he flew away.

Help was very sad for the next two weeks. She wondered what the north wind wanted her to do and who she was to help and how she was to help them.

At last she thought of something. She sprang up and flew out the window. She was quite happy now for she had thought of a way in which she could help.

She flew to the snow fairy and said, "Have the earth covered with your whitest snow for the New Year." She flew to the ice fairy and said, "Have the lakes and rivers covered with the hardest and smoothest of ice for the New Year." She flew to the sparkle fairy and said, "Have the ice and snow covered with the brightest sparkles for the New Year." She flew to the frost fairy and said, "Have the air its purest and the sky its bluest for the New Year."

The little fairy was obeyed and when the New Year dawned the sun rose in the bluest of skies, the air was crisp and pure and the ice and snow sparkled until one

would have thought that there had been a shower of diamonds. But best of all, when everyone saw how beautiful the day was it made them feel that the year was really new and to want to live it better than the year before.

MARGARET MACKAY,
Rounthwaite, Man. Age 12 years

YOUNG JACK'S WORK

Old Jack Frost had painted the leaves all red and yellow and brown. He had blown his icy breath on the river and frozen it so hard that the little fish could hardly find room to swim around.

"Old Jack" had made his son "Young Jack" stay at home while he went out to work so that when his father came home, "Young Jack" had his paints mixed and was ready for work.

One night "Old Jack" came home to the North Pole very tired and asked his son if he would do the work for awhile. Of course "Young Jack" was very ready to do so and off he started. "Old Jack" said as his son was leaving, "Be sure to take all your frost fairies along and freeze things hard."

One of "Young Jack's" best friends was the north wind. Jack and his friend went together and Mr. North Wind broke off many branches which "Young Jack" coated with frost.

Next Jack visited the room where two little boys were asleep. He made many fine pictures on the windows. In the morning the two little boys saw the pretty pictures and one of them said, "Oh! look! look! Jack Frost has been here."

Soon after this Jack and his friend North Wind went home and old Mr. Frost welcomed them back. He praised Jack and his friend for the thoroughness of their work.

MERVIN PATTON,
Aged 12.

FREEZING UP THE RIVER

Away up in the north, where it is always cold, Jack Frost lives. The snow always stays there and the sun just peeps above the horizon. He sits on a throne of ice and his palace is made of ice and snow. He has many fairies and brownies who do his work.

One day as he sat on his throne he noticed that the sun did not come up, so he sent his fairies and brownies south to bring the winter. The fairies scooped snow down to the brownies who spread the snow over the ground. At last they came to a river, but the brownies could not fill it. They called on the fairies to send more snow, but despite their greatest effort they could not fill the river, for as fast as they poured the snow in, the river carried it off. At last they decided that they would have to consult Jack Frost, so they sent some fairies and brownies as messengers to tell their master about their trouble.

When he heard their story he went to the river where the remainder of the fairies and brownies had assembled. For a long time he stared at this one black seam in the robe of white, with a frown on his face, for he could think of no plan to cover the river with snow. The fairies and brownies gathered around him, not paying the least attention to their wet clothes, for nearly all of them had been splashed and some had fallen into the river.

They were suddenly startled by Jack Frost who had at last devised a plan and who immediately stooped down over the river and breathed on it, whereupon it became frozen over. Then he stood up and smiling to his army of workers told them to try again to cover the river with snow. They started to scoop snow onto the river again. Jack Frost began to help too, but he upset so much snow on the brownies that he half smothered them so he stopped and watched them cover the river which was soon done.

Ever after that Jack Frost helped his fairies and brownies and they soon learned that the winter was much nicer if they all helped each other.

LLEWELYN JONES,
Age 15.

Cheery Walls Make Happy Homes



YOU feel their restful comeliness at once—inviting you to slip into cozy slippers; pull up your own chair to the fire, and find a new friendliness in home's attachments.

**PEDLAR'S
PERFECT METAL
CEILINGS
AND WALLS**

quickly change dull, dreary rooms to ones you like to linger in. Whether you prefer plainness or a touch of ornament, you will find many to please you in the 2,000 styles and Period designs to choose from. Easy to put on over plaster or wood, the joints fit in snug so they cannot show or come away. Last without repair as long as your house. Shall send you the complete Ceiling Catalogue C.G.

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LADY'S GOLD-FILLED BRACE-LET WATCH

Fitted with Reesor superior grade 15 jewel movement, "Fortune" quality gold filled case with neat expansion bracelet, gilt or white dial, \$15.00. Same movement in 10k solid gold case and bracelet, \$20.00.

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Write for particulars, rates of pay, etc. Send 3c stamp. Auto-Knitter Hosiery (Can.) Co., Ltd. Dept. 1041; 257 College St., Toronto.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask.
Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the woman's provincial secretary for Alberta.
Any Manitoba woman who would like a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district should write to Mrs. F. H. Wieneke, Stony Mountain, Man.

The Duhamel U.F.W.A. had two excellent papers prepared on "Thrifty," which the secretary has sent so that all the clubs may benefit by them.

Thrifty

An editorial in Every Woman's World says, "True thrift is the judicious use of all our mental, material and physical resources." After explaining how vitally important it is that we Canadians should understand and appreciate the thrift movement on foot at present, it goes on to suggest that we shift the burden of, if not the sprouting, at least the cultivating of the idea on to the schools. It is a compliment to the educators that all good ideas are sent to them to be fostered and to bear fruit in another generation. No other way half as effectual is at hand. But I think we are too wide awake as a club not to see the significance of the movement, or to shift the burden of the growth of the idea to the schools and leave it there. Right here in the clubs we may lend our sympathy and help.

Take the first clause of the definition I have just quoted, "True thrift is the judicious use of our mental resources," and see how, if properly used, the clubs can spread the thrift idea. I can honestly say that since I have tried to be useful in our club, more avenues of thought have been opened up to me, more vital interest has been stimulated in matters which affect the national and individual life than ever came to me in all the years of quiet reading that preceded club life. I will admit that the judicious use of mental resources in this way requires the sacrifice of indolence, mental indolence, the hardest to throw off, but the effort is justified in the renewal of spiritual life that ensues.

Then as far as the judicious uses of our material resources is concerned, I think that is the aspect of thrift that receives most attention here. This embraces economy, which is a branch of thrift. What with hail, frost and fire we lack no stimulus to practice economy. Only, in practicing it, we need to see that we do place our economies that they do not endanger our physical well being. We must aim to leave our misfortunes behind us with the years that brought them. Still, in a new land like this, where we all work and where we lead more or less simple lives, I hardly think we need be urged to practice material thrift. In a hundred different ways a day, we use our ingenuity to make one thing do the work of another till I often think we overdo it. Even if we are pioneer women, we have no right to break down our bodies to build up homes about them. It would be a greater thrift, now that we have the power, to take a little time off from our work to investigate and think how conditions could be altered to make our work more effective.

The pioneer woman does a work for her country that is stupendous and it owes her more consideration than she has ever demanded or received. So I can't see, at this stage of the game, as it were, we are really thrifty unless we use our influence to so legislate that we can have, for instance, an efficient system of rural credit, freer distribution of telephone service, better roads, more efficient management of school districts, community hospitals, district nurses and other things that would mean growth to community life, and that would thus enrich individual life. As United Farm Women we have before us an opportunity so glorious, a responsibility so great, that I tremble in awe of it. So, then, let us practice the broader thrift of enriching our minds and broadening our sympathies and let us bring to bear on the greater questions of the day the thrift instincts that generations of housewives have bequeathed us.

As for the last clause of the definition, "Thrift is the judicious use of our physical resources," it might well require a paper to itself. I realize that I myself have not practiced this form of thrift. I have been lavishly extravagant of physical resources. And at the noon of life it isn't easy to break a chain of habits, but it is wise to take an honest look over the day's work and give one's strength to the tasks that really matter. The over-busy housekeeper will find many frills to cut off, and if she serves plain apple sauce instead of pie for dessert, she may save not only her own strength but the digestion of her diners as well.

Public opinion is only beginning to get a glimmer of an idea of what is meant by the judicious use of our physical resources. When the full light of understanding bursts on the human family, it will wonder at the tolerant ignorance we displayed. The schools are doing a great deal to remedy this when they teach our youth the uses of our bodies, and get them to really realize that the body is the temple of the soul—the most perfect structure that ever came from the hands of the Creator. When they realize this, the vision of Sir Galahad becomes not an idealistic dream but a possible reality, and the search for the Holy Grail will be more universally taken up and will lead us to the finding of pure and undefiled bodies.

The amount of thriftless waste of physical resources that is to be found in the red light sections of our cities and towns, if permitted to continue, will be a crying shame to us Canadian women, but we must educate ourselves to know how to cope with such problems. Magazines and newspapers help some. But those women who have blazed the way to a newer dispensation must be persuaded to help enlighten the rest of us, so that we may be able to produce the well-rounded thrift that makes for not only individual but national and world enrichment.

BELLE STONE.

Alix U.F.W.A.

THRIFT

A little word of six letters, but it means so much to us individually, as a community, and very much as a nation. Frugality, economical management, economy, increase of wealth, are some of the meanings of the word thrift that the dictionary gives us.

Thrift is nothing new. Ever since the world began people have been urged to practice thrift. From the Old Testament the familiar words of King Lemuel's prophecy comes to us, as he tells us some of the qualities he considers a good wife should possess. He says, "She seeketh wool and flax and worketh willingly with her hands. She riseth also while it is yet night, and giveth meat to her household. She looketh well to the ways of her household and eateth not the bread of idleness." Then, again, King Solomon says, "Have not sleep lest thou come to poverty," and "Be thou diligent to know the state of thy flocks and look well to thy herds."

Some are thrifty by nature and in some of us it has to be cultivated. It is something we must all have in a greater or less degree if we would gain and hold our little niche in the busy and progressive world of today. Nor must we forget how far reaching the influence of thrift is. As we drive along the highway and see a thrifty-looking homestead, with its well kept garden, its tidy yard, its compact buildings, its windbreak of trees set out, if not provided by nature, and with the machinery well under cover, not exposed to the war of the elements, it gives us a thrill of pleasure and almost unconsciously we say to ourselves, "Whoever lives there is certainly a



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WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

good manager," and as we take in the details of that little scene we say to ourselves, "Why cannot we do that with our own home?" Good intentions cannot excuse faulty methods or make efficient a careless and indifferent prosecution of our work.

There is an old saying I have sometimes heard, "Take care of the pennies and the pounds will take care of themselves."

It behooves us all to be frugal, as individual women, that we may prove fitting helpmeets to our husbands, not clinging parasites. It behooves us as a nation to be thrifty that we may be recognized as an equal on commercial basis with other competing powers.

A penny is a very small matter, yet the comfort of thousands of families depend upon the proper saving and spending of pennies. If a man allows the little pennies—the results of his hard work—to slip out of his fingers, he will find that his life is little raised above one of mere animal drudgery. One way in which true economy is shown consists in living within one's income. To carry it out requires resolution, self-denial and self-reliance. But it must be done or grinding poverty will accompany you thru life. What is not at all extravagant for one person may be very much so for another. Expenditures no matter how small in themselves they may be always extravagant when they come fully up to the entire amount of a person's income. To economize and be frugal is absolutely the only way to get a solid fortune. There is no other certain mode on earth. Either a man must be content with poverty all his life or else be willing to deny himself some luxuries and save to lay the foundation of independence in the future. Every man may make or mar his life, which ever he may choose. Fortune is for those who by diligence, honesty and frugality place themselves in a position to grasp hold of fortune when it appears in view. Simple industry and thrift will go far towards making any person of ordinary working faculties comparatively independent in his means. Frugality is not merely saving, still less is it parsimony. It is foresight and combination. It is insight and arrangement.

Frugality shineth in her best light when joined to liberality. The first consists in leaving off superfluous expense; the last is bestowing them to the benefit of those who need.

True Economy Develops Our Best

True economy appears to bring out the best there is in us—a strict regard to honesty, a spirit of independence, a judicious prudence in providing for the wants and in preparing for the claims of the future. Thrift pertaining alone to financial success and order is rather a one-sided part of the issue. We must be thrifty in the cultivation of our minds. Think hopeful, brave and plucky thoughts. Throw away the thoughts that are no good, that do not tend to strengthen and elevate the mind. We must cultivate our moral natures. The heart is the centre of vitality in the physical body; so the moral senses seem to give vitality to all the various faculties of the mind.

Woman has not reached her present legal status today in our three provinces, namely, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, without the exercise of great thrift. We had to prove to the satisfaction of our legislators the capability of our Canadian women of thinking and acting independently. We have but to look around us to see the evidence of thrift on every hand, in the opening up of our western provinces and the building of our many railroads. Conservation is thrift. Perhaps it should be added when properly exercised, conservation is not hoarding. Hoarding is more frequently waste than not. The miser does not enrich the country; he impoverishes it. Judicious investments makes the country richer. It means production, and production that adds to the capital of the nation, production that means progress and advancement, that leads to greatness. When the war broke out and city dwellers rushed to purchase necessities in large quantities fearing a rapid advance in prices, that was not conserve-

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GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

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BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

tion or wise investment. It provoked the very evil it was desired to avert—it was waste. Scavengers state that the amount of perishable produce that was subsequently thrown out with the garbage was tremendous. Thus an era that should have started with conservation and thrift commenced with woeful extravagance. Time proved the unwisdom of the early panic. But stocks had been depleted and prices advanced. A feeling of insecurity was caused that remained in the memory of dealers who were not slow to take advantage of the situation. The larger men profited immensely; the smaller went to the wall. The consumer reaped the result of his folly. But the lesson has been learnt and altho prices have not fallen, the normal conservation of the people has returned and with it, to some extent, the habit of conservation.

It is doubtful, however, whether the importance of the latter has yet entered into the minds of the Canadian population in the wide measure that it should. Conservation or thrift, or both, is possible in the smallest way as well as the largest. Each leads to personal gain and national profit. And there is no manner in which both can be exercised better than in the household and in personal habits. Care in our method of living contributes not alone to the formation of the individual, but to what is more important—national character. Canada is acquiring it and there is every indication that present experiences will lead to further conservation, to more thrift, to greater husbandry. Present and prospective demands will cause it. The scarcity of labor will necessitate it. The high cost of living will promote and sustain it, and all will accrue to the benefit of the country. Conservation by judicious use means thrift in the highest sense.

EVELYN R. DUDGEON.

Duhamel, Alberta.

Lloyd George on Food Production

Continued from Page 3

largely due to the bad harvest. It is not altogether due to submarines. It is in the main due to our having about the worst harvest within our recollection.

"Last year's crops were a failure, and that of course is a very serious fact when our tonnage is absorbed to such an extent by war exigencies, and when our tonnage is diminishing. It is essential therefore for the safety of the nation, for the maintenance of the nation, for the life of the nation, that we should put forth immediately every effort to increase production for this year's harvest and the next. The immediate concern is this year's harvest. It would be unnecessary to have it if we had done so some time ago, but some of the measures we have had to take and to be crowded into a few weeks, and I do ask when that occurs that some measure of indulgence should be given to a man, who like the President of the Board of Agriculture, is working under very difficult conditions.

Only a Few Weeks Left

"There are only a few weeks in which to sow spring wheat, oats, barley and potatoes. The winter wheat season has gone, and it is necessary that farmers should be induced to increase the area under cultivation at once. Otherwise the nation may have to choose between diminishing its military effort and underfeeding its population. That is the choice which Germany is taking, the choice of giving too little food rather than diminishing its military power and strength and striking power. That is the choice we wish to avoid if we possibly can in this country: and we can do so. What is the main obstacle to inducing farmers to increase cultivation? It is partly the lack of labor. In some counties under the voluntary system labor has flocked to the standard and farms were left derelict. Some of these are about the most important corn producing districts in this country. There was no system. When a laborer chose to go there was no one to stop him, and there is no doubt at all that a good many districts have been depleted owing to the over-zeal and patriotism of the laborers



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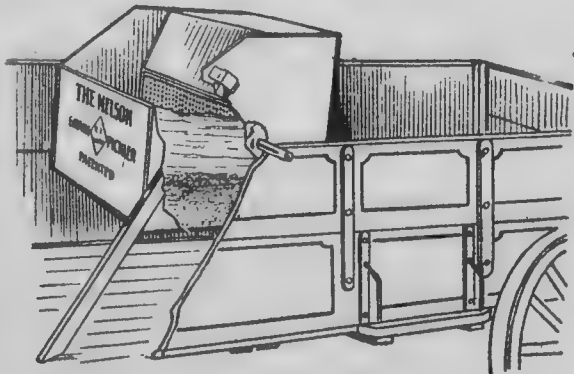
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themselves. Since the military service act there has been some discrimination exercised. At any rate, there are tribunals who have been sitting in judgment in these cases and considering the facts placed before them; and I may say, with regard to thirty thousand men called up, out of sixty thousand whom the tribunals have dispensed with, only ten thousand have really been called up for service.

If you travel across France you will find no able-bodied men of military age anywhere. All the cultivators of the soil are engaged in defending the soil, and there the farmer is dependent almost entirely upon men over or under military age, upon women working upon farms, and upon substitutes. But the greatest obstacle to taking immediate action to meet this exigency is the timidity of the farmer when it comes to cutting up his pasture. He has been caught twice with two much arable land, and caught very badly, in 1880 and in 1890. Those years have given the British farmer a fright. The plow—and it is no use arguing with them, you must give them confidence—the plow is our hope. You must cure the farmer of his plow fright, otherwise you will not get crops. What does he say? The farmer thinks in rotations. He is not thinking merely of what will happen next year when he is cutting up his pasture. He has got to think of the years ahead, otherwise he is the loser. It is no use promising him big prices for next year and then dropping him badly for the next few years. He has got before his eyes a picture of accumulated crops across the seas, ready to be dumped in this country the moment the war is over. Every farmer we have appealed to has always talked in that sense, and we must get over that, otherwise he will not cut up his pasture lands.

"I do not agree myself that prices are going down immediately after the war. I think the farmer is overlooking two or three important facts. Germany, after the war will be a greater purchaser than ever before, because her land has been let run down, and that is true of the whole of Europe. The crop-raising land of Europe will not raise as much per acre as it did before the war. The land has been impoverished and become unclean. It will take years to make it as good a harvest-raising soil as it was before it was devastated by war; so that the demand for foreign food will be greater than ever immediately after the war. And, then, of course, there will be a year of demobilization. Our tonnage will be down, and not merely ours, but neutral tonnage as well, because there is a far greater percentage of loss amongst the neutrals than there is amongst us, because we are protecting our ships by means of guns. All that must necessarily produce, I think, high prices for some time after the war. You cannot persuade the farmer of that. It is essential we should get him persuaded, and persuaded within the next few days, and it is no use in going on to argue with him. There is only one way of insuring immediate action on the part of the farmer, and that is by guaranteeing prices for a definite period of time—minimum prices.

Old Wages are Gone

"Before I come to the actual prices which we guarantee I was going to say there are two or three relative phases to the guarantee of prices. The first is that if the government guarantee prices, labor must also be guaranteed. I do not believe that any farmer looking at the prospects can fail to see that old wages are gone, and a good thing it is, not merely for the laborers but for the farmer. The best farmers in a district are those that give the best wages. You will not get the laborer back to the land unless you pay him a minimum wage, and the farmers must see that. There is also another fact which has brought it home to the farmer, and that is in Mr. Neville Chamberlain's scheme for national service. The minimum wage has been fixed at 25 shillings, which is obviously applicable to the agricultural laborer, and every farmer knows that; and we propose to take that figure.

A wage of 25 shillings per week

will be guaranteed to every able-bodied male between the ages indicated in the scheme of Mr. Neville Chamberlain. But there must be a guarantee that if the state is going to guarantee a minimum price that it shall not inure to the advantage of any individual or any class. There must be any return of what happened during the Napoleonic wars. There was an enormous increase in prices, and rents were practically doubled at the end of the war. It would be obviously unfair that any class should take advantage of war conditions, and later, advantage of the state guarantee in order to raise rents. Let me say at once that I have not heard of such cases. No complaints have reached the government of anything of the kind. Powers are to be given to the board of agriculture to ensure cultivation. It is obvious that it is an injustice to the community that a man should sit on land capable of producing food when he is either too selfish or too indolent to do anything, so that the government must have the right thru the proper department to enforce cultivation of these lands.

"Now I come to the question of prices. In 1915 the price of wheat was 52s. 10d. a quarter; in 1916 it was 58s. 5d.; in the last few months of 1916 it went up to 63s. 2d.; it is now 73s. 3d.; before the war it was 34s. 11d. But let me say this, that the farmer has got to pay much higher prices for everything he uses on his farm; he has got to do with less labor and inferior labor. I was assured by a farmer whom we consulted, and who is one of the most upright men I ever met, that on the prices we were guaranteeing, the farmer could not make much out of them, having regard to all conditions. Oats in 1915 were 30s. 2d.; in 1916 they were 38s. 5d.; and in the last three months 38s. 4d.; and for the week ending Feb. 17 were 47s. 3d. Barley has gone up correspondingly. There is a shortage of potatoes, but that has nothing to do with submarines. The potato crop is raised here mostly, and the price is determined by what you have in this country. It would have gone to almost any price, because the potato crop was a great failure here. Lord Devonport was bound to interfere or allow the price to get completely out of hand. Of course, the moment you begin to interfere with prices there is always a conflict, and everybody who knows nothing about it begins interfering; and here we have the usual results; it was all right to cut down prices, and the farmer on the other hand was probably equally right in trying to get as good a price as he could. At any rate the matter has been fought out, and I believe it has been substantially settled, altho we had not much time to settle it in. That is the position in regard to potatoes. But the great advantage has been that we have managed to keep down prices, and, on the whole, we have managed to satisfy the farmers as well.

Guarantees Proposed

"These are the guarantees we propose to give: We propose that in the present year we should guarantee for wheat 60 shillings a quarter of 504 lbs. (\$1.77½ per bus.); that is the minimum. For 1918 and 1919 the guarantee is 55 shillings (\$1.62½ per bus.); for 1920, 1921 and 1922, 45 shillings (\$1.33 per bus.). Then the guarantees come to an end. For oats in 1917 we propose to guarantee 38s. 6d. per 336 pounds (\$1.13 per bus.). That is higher than the minimum price with which we arranged with Ireland some months ago. The guarantee for 1918-19 is 32 shillings (93½¢ per bus.), and for the next three years 24 shillings (72¢ per bus.). The potatoes we simply propose to guarantee for this coming season, £6 per ton (\$28.80) and the only guarantee we have given of the maximum is this, that if the state commandeers either potatoes or cereals, the prices would not be fixed without the consent of the boards of agriculture in England, Scotland and Ireland; and therefore there will be an opportunity of consultation before the prices are fixed. Obviously you cannot limit the power of the state to commandeer for national purposes.

"I hope and trust that with this guarantee the farmers will put their backs into it. We are seeing excellent

Continued on Page 46

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, February 26, 1917)

Wheat—The undertone of the wheat market during the last two days has been quite strong, and although prices on Saturday went almost to the low point of the week, there was a sharp reaction and closing prices were near the high point for the week. The week's range of course was narrow. On Monday and Tuesday reports that the Dutch government was in the market for large purchases caused an advance of several cents. This was not supported by the expected buying and prices sagged during the next three days. Then some bullish features appeared. Better conditions on the American railroads, prospective clearances of large quantities of freight from the seaboard and actual buying of good quality in our market gave the market a much stronger tone. There was a very fair demand for cash wheat too and offerings were generally light.

Coarse Grains—Coarse grains held steady during the week. The flax market was affected by reports that the Canadian government was likely to commandeer the stocks. This report has not been confirmed.

A SUMMARY OF THE GRAIN SITUATION

The Northwest Grain Dealers' Association summarizes the grain situation in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta as follows:—

	Feb. 14, 1917	Mar. 9 (Last Year) Bus.
Wheat inspected to date	112,500,000	11,500,000
Wheat in transit not inspected	2,000,000	5,300,000
Wheat in store, country points	33,800,000	44,700,000
Wheat required for seed, feed and country mills	85,000,000	30,000,000
Wheat in farmers' hands to market	30,000,000	78,000,000
Allowed for dual inspection	213,300,000	3,000,000
Total wheat crop	210,300,000	
Oats inspected to date	55,000,000	55,200,000
Oats in store at country points	9,500,000	9,500,000
Oats in transit not inspected	1,500,000	2,130,000
Oats in farmers' hands to market	18,000,000	30,000,000
Barley inspected to date	6,500,000	8,255,000
Barley in store at country points	1,700,000	1,500,000
Barley in transit not inspected	100,000	200,000
Barley in farmers' hands to market	1,850,000	3,500,000
Flax inspected to date	3,275,000	2,050,000
Flax in store at country points	850,000	300,000
Flax in transit not inspected	80,000	80,000
Flax in farmers' hands to market	1,500,000	2,500,000

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Feb. 24)

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	\$1.94	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.90
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.92	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.92	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.83
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.87	No. 3 wheat, 1 car, W.P.	1.80
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.84	No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.83
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.86	No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.78
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car		No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.79
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car		No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.77

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg Feb. 24	Year Ago	Toronto Feb. 22	Calgary Feb. 24	Chicago Feb. 22	St. Paul Feb. 24
Cattle	\$ 8.00-10.00	\$ 6.00-7.25	\$ 8.00-11.25	\$ 8.00-9.00	\$ 11.00-12.00	\$ 7.75-10.75
Choice steers	9.00-9.50	7.00-7.25	9.50-10.50	8.50-9.00	9.50-10.75	9.00-9.75
Best butcher steers	6.50-8.75	6.00-7.00	6.50-9.25	7.25-8.25	7.25-9.50	6.50-9.00
Fair to good butcher steers	6.75-7.50	5.75-6.00	7.75-8.75	6.75-7.25	8.25-9.75	8.00-9.00
Good to choice fat cows	6.50-6.50	5.00-5.25	6.50-7.25	6.50-6.50	6.50-8.25	7.00-7.75
Medium to good cows	4.00-5.00	4.00-4.50	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	5.00-6.25	5.75-7.00
Common cows	3.75-4.25		4.50-4.75	3.25-3.75	4.75-5.50	4.50-5.00
Canners	7.50-8.50	6.00-6.50	7.50-8.75	7.50-8.00	8.40-11.00	8.00-9.00
Good to choice heifers	8.00-7.00	5.00-6.50	6.75-7.75	6.75-7.25	5.75-8.40	6.00-8.00
Fair to good heifers	6.50-7.00		6.00-6.50	6.00-6.50	8.15-9.75	7.25-8.00
Best oxen	6.50-7.50	5.00-6.00	8.00-9.25	5.25-6.00	6.00-8.00	6.50-7.00
Best butcher bulls	5.00-6.00	4.25-4.75	5.00-7.00	4.25-5.25	7.00-9.00	7.50-8.25
Common to bologna bulls	6.00-7.00	5.75-6.00	6.75-7.25	6.75-7.25	6.00-8.25	6.75-7.50
Fair to good feeder steers	6.00-6.75	5.50-5.75	6.25-6.80			
Fair to good stocker steers						
Best milkers and springers	\$65	\$65-\$80	\$80-\$100	\$95-\$100		\$70-\$85
Fair milkers and springers	\$45-\$55	\$45-\$55	\$50-\$70	\$55-\$75		\$50-\$70
Hogs						
Choice hogs, fed and watered	\$14.00	\$9.25	\$15.00	\$13.75	12.00-12.80	11.85-12.25
Light hogs	12.00-12.00		\$12.50		12.70-12.80	9.75-10.00
Heavy sows	\$9.00	6.75-7.25	\$10.00		12.25-12.40	8.00-8.25
Stags	\$6.00-6.50	\$4.50				
Sheep and Lambs						
Choice lambs	11.75-12.25	\$8.50	10.00-15.00	8.00-11.50	13.65-14.90	11.00-14.00
Best killing sheep	8.50-9.25	6.00-6.50	9.00-11.50		10.25-13.85	6.00-10.50

COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg Feb. 26	Year Ago	Toronto Feb. 22	Calgary Feb. 22	Regina Feb. 22	Saskatoon Feb. 22
Butter (per lb.)	34c	24c-26c	35c	35c-37c	33c	35c
Eggs (per doz.)	55c	32c-37c	52c	40c	50c	40c
Potatoes						
In sacks, per bushel, new	\$1.60	90c	\$2.75	\$1.25	\$1.00	55c
Milk and Cream						
Sweet cream (per lb. fat)	50c	40c				
Cream for butter-making (per lb. butter-fat)	43c	37c				
Dressed Poultry						
Spring chickens	23c	17c	22c-24c	20c-24c	20c-22c	
Fowl	18c	13c-14c	19c-21c	18c-20c	18c-20c	
Ducks	20c	15c	21c-23c	17c-18c	20c	
Geese	20c	15c	19c-21c	17c-18c	18c	
Turkeys	23c	19c	30c-33c	20c-28c	22c-25c	
Hay (per ton)		No. 1's		No. 1's	No. 1's	No. 1's
No. 2 Upland		\$14				
No. 2 Timothy	\$12	\$16	\$13-\$15	\$14	\$8	\$10.00
No. 2 Midland		\$12				

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from February 20 to February 26 inclusive

Date	1*	2*	3*	WHEAT 4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	OATS Exl	Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2NW	3CW	Rej.
Feb. 20	175	172	167	158	104	112	97	58	56	56	56	55	55	97	92	80	80	253	250	235	
Feb. 21	173	170	165	156	138	110	96	58	56	56	56	55	55	97	92	80	80	253	250	235	
Feb. 22	174	171	165	156	138	110	96	57	56	56	56	55	55	97	92	80	80	253	250	235	
Feb. 23	173	169	164	155	137	109	97	57	55	55	55	54	54	97	92	80	80	253	250	234	
Feb. 24	175	175	166	157	139	111	97	57	56	56	56	55	55	97	92	80	80	253	250	235	
Feb. 26	174	171	166	156	138		97	57	56	56	56	55	55	98	93	81	81	253	250	235	
Week ago	172	168	163	155	136		96	57	55	55	55	54	54	96	91	80	80	252	249	233	
Year ago	111	108	106	102	94	88	82	39	37	37	36	35	35	62	57	52	52	202	199		

No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.84
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.75
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.68
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.69
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.73
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.69
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.75
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.77
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	1.68
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.73
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Kansas	1.94
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Montana	1.86
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars	.57
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.56
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.56
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	.56
No. 4 white oats, 1 car, mill	.55
No. 3 white oats, 1 car, S.R.	.55
Mill oats, 1 car	.47
Standard white oats, 1 car	.56
No. 2 rye, 1 car, arrive, Canada	1.46
No. 2 rye, part car	1.45
No. 2 rye, 1 car	1.46
No. 5 barley, 1 car	1.10
No. 5 barley, 1 car	1.12
No. 6 barley, 2 cars	1.00
No. 6 barley, 1 car	1.03
No. 6 barley, 1 car	.95
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.80

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	May	July	Oct.
February 20	178	176	142
February 21	176	174	141
February 22	176	174	140
February 23	175	173	139
February 24	177	175	142
February 26	176	174	140
Week ago	175	173	140
Year ago	112	112	
Oats—			
February 20	60	60	
February 21	60	59	
February 22	60	59	
February 23	59	59	
February 24	59	59	
February 26	41	41	
Week ago	59	50	
Year ago	41	41	
Flax—			
February 20	250	261	
February 21	259	261	
February 22	259	261	
February 23	258	260	
February 24	259	262	
February 26	207	209	
Week ago	259	261	
Year ago	207	209	

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, February 23, 1917.—

1917 Wheat	This Year	Last Year
1 hard	17,181.30	75,723.20
1 Nor.	2,051,677.50	10,293,943.00
2 Nor.	3,828,479.00	4,582,564.50
3 Nor.	4,002,239.40	3,036,435.30
No. 4	3,028,234.50	1,478,281.20
Others	10,100,966.00	2,528,828.40
This week	23,028,778.50	This week 21,995,776.40
Last week	22,810,016.40	Last week 21,553,748.20
Increase	218,762.10	Increase 442,028.20
Oats		
1 C.W.	17,624.22	123,160.22
2 C.W.	3,018,741.16	4,159,308.23
3 C.W.	1,092,236.21	2,011,364.09
Ex. lfd.	2,041,621.13	680,129.05
Others	5,351,310.21	1,578,218.30
This week	11,521,534.25	This week 8,552,181.21
Last week	11,626,826.13	Last week 8,470,420.02
Decrease	105,291.22	Increase 81,761.19
Barley		
3 C.W.	217,472.07	1 N.W.C. 1,137,418.46
4 C.W.	551,127.22	2 C.W. 279,171.10
Rej.	78,996.29	3 C.W. 76,933.47
Feed	309,044.41	Others 51,471.00
Others	152,444.52	
This week	1,309,090.25	This week 1,544,994.47
Last week	1,296,915.21	Last week 1,533,376.33
Increase	12,175.04	Increase 11,618.14

SHIPMENTS

1917—Lake	1916—Lake
Wheat	52,000.00
Oats	
Barley	
Flax	
1917—Rail	1916—Rail
Wheat	358,471.00
Oats	596,395.30
Barley	132,607.03
Flax	7,694.36
	4,651.12
	18,697.29
	993.45

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week ending February 23, 1917.—	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	23,028,778	11,521,534	1,309,090
In Vessels in Can. Ter. Harbors	1,939,773	2,580,543	
Total	28,919,236	19,920,225	1,775,156
At Buffalo and Duluth	12,134,695	1,773,868	444,988
Total this week	41,053,931	21,703,093	2,220,144
Total last week	43,754,278	22,196,019	2,193,488
Total last year	35,281,166	16,181,090	1,813,763

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, Feb. 24, were:—

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.75	\$1.82-\$1.88
2 Nor. wheat	1.71	1.80-1.88
3 Nor. wheat	1.66	1.72-1.83
3 white oats	.56	.56-.57
Barley	.97-.80	.92-1.15
Flax, No. 1	2.53	2.77-2.83
Futures—		
May wheat	1.77	1.80
July wheat	1.75	1.75

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, February 22, was as follows:—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Saskatoon	Wheat	101,827.20	78,856.00	2,250,168.40
"	Oats	69,482.31	49,679.24	628,933.28
"	Barley	2,902.24	1,375.00	33,558.05
"	Flax	5,897.04	2,148.31	68,806.09
Moos	Wheat	172,284.40	102,334.20	1,988,441.00
"	Oats	23,868.06	2,030.10	569,516.13
"	Barley	1,481.32		18,326.35
"	Flax	8,909.54	2,726.24	88,943.12
Calgary	Wheat	82,134.00	22,520.00	886,917.00
"	Oats	167,932.00	40,300.00	1,055,328.00
"	Barley	10,011.00	3,735.00	64,850.00
"	Flax	1,008.00	1,574.00	8,102.00
"	Mix'd Grain	148,450 lbs.		1,149,720 lbs

The Livestock Markets

CHICAGO

Chicago, Feb. 22.—Hogs have established a new high level for the year. On Tuesday the Chicago top prices went to \$12.75. Kansas City has touched \$12.65 and packers are making strenuous efforts to get hogs.

The cattle market has suffered a decline of 50 to 75 cents compared with the high spot for this month, but these very high prices were abnormal. Generally the cattle market is as strong as ever. Feeders of cattle are liquidating. The country west of the Missouri River with South Dakota have been the heaviest contributors. Too much of this stuff is deficient in weight, but the high cost of corn and apprehension amongst feeders that the market may not stay so high for long reasonably accounts for this selling. Much of the steer crop is selling at \$9.50 and \$

BONDS

Is there any doubt as to the advisability of bonding officials holding positions of Trust? Is there any argument in favor of the Personal Surety as against a Corporate Surety? We issue Fidelity Guarantee Bonds, Administration and Succession Duty Bonds, also

Automobile and Fire Insurance**London Guarantee and Accident Company, Ltd.**

GEO. WEIR, General Manager for Canada, Toronto.

Branch Offices at Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton.

BUY YOUR PLOW SHARES NOW

12 in.—\$2.50 13 in. and 14 in.—\$2.70 15 in. and 16 in.—\$2.90
18 in.—\$3.10 F.O.B. Winnipeg

We carry the largest plow share stock in Canada and ship same day order is received. All shares guaranteed to be perfect fit. Order from us now, giving numbers and make on old share.

STEEL HARROW TEETH $\frac{3}{4}$ inch square body, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch threaded shank. Made from best harrow tooth steel. Price each **5c**

FAVORITE BOSS HARROWS

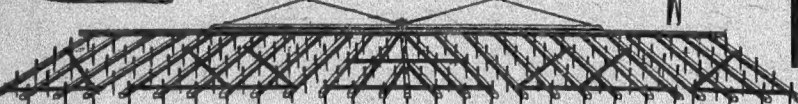
Bars are selected oak. Steel teeth will not split the bars. Two rivets at each tooth. Roller equalizer with four-horse evener; and drop link clevis.

3-Horse Boss Harrow. Price..... **\$19.50**

4-Horse Boss Harrow, 150 teeth, 26 ft. wide. Weight 380 lbs. Price **\$22.50**

The John F. McGee Co.

74 Henry Ave., Winnipeg

**Registered Seed Potatoes****"Table Talk" or "Irish Cobbler"**

Two of the best varieties for use in Western Canada

"Table Talk" is a smooth white potato with shallow eyes and an excellent keeper. As a table potato it has no superior and it always brings a good price on the market.

"Irish Cobbler" is an excellent cooking potato, it has the advantage of maturing quickly, and so can be planted later than most varieties; its keeping qualities are of the best. At the Provincial Fair at Saskatoon in January this variety of potato took the first prize as an early white potato.

Both these varieties of potato have been grown under the rules of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association and are registered stock, which means that they are the very choicest and best quality seed. Every tuber is perfect, none of them weigh more than six ounces nor less than three ounces and they are absolutely free from all spots, scabs or diseases of any kind. Any person who secures either of these varieties will be entitled to use them as foundation stock for producing registered seed, and can join the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Just as with registered seed grain there is going to be a big demand in the future for registered seed potatoes, because registered seed can always be relied upon to be the choicest.

Our "Table Talk" potatoes will be put up in one and a half bushel sacks, and "Irish Cobbler" in one bushel sacks. In both cases the sacks will be sealed with the official seal of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

We have only a limited quantity of these potatoes and those who wish to secure some of them will need to act quickly. We are giving these potatoes away to any person who will collect a few subscriptions to The Guide in their own locality. Any person who will collect four yearly subscriptions to The Guide, new or renewal, at \$1.50, and send \$6.00 in cash to The Guide office, will be entitled to a one and a half bushel sack of "Table Talk" or a one bushel sack of "Irish Cobbler" potatoes, or if you can collect any two-year subscriptions at \$3.00, we will count them the same as two one-year subscriptions at \$1.50. Your subscriptions may be sent in all at one time or at different times, but when sending them you should explain that you are working for one of these varieties of potatoes. The potatoes will be shipped as soon as it is safe and in plenty of time for seeding.

Address all correspondence to Circulation Department—

Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

and there was nothing extra choice for sale in the calf and yearling classes.

We sold one car of hogs Wednesday at \$13.50 and three cars Thursday at \$13.75. Balance of Thursday's hogs and all of Friday's hogs at \$14.00, with freight paid on C.P.R. billings.

(Top price for hogs and cattle this week a year ago, \$8.85 and \$7.25).

There were practically no sheep marketed. We handled 17 per cent. of the cattle and 36 per cent. of the hogs marketed. Altogether we sold 1,370 hogs on the market this week, 926 being at the \$14.00 price.

Country Produce

Potatoes are out of sight. They have gone up 80 cents a bushel in about two weeks. American buyers are scouring the country and our farmers run grave danger of selling themselves short of seed. Prices are running \$1.00 to \$1.75 per bushel at Manitoba points. Anyone who has only enough for seed should keep them for their is no certainty of when they will be able to get more seed.

Some good poultry is coming in. A much smaller percentage of hens and pullets has reached Winnipeg this winter than last year, which would indicate that laying stock is being retained for production. Egg supplies have greatly fallen off in February, not being over about half those for January.

A large amount of dairy butter is being received from foreign settlements and it is of decidedly poor quality. There is no reason why a large market would not be available here if dairy butter of better quality could be secured.

WOOL PRICES ARE ADVANCING

The Breeders' Gazette under date of February 22 says: "Contracts for the new wool clips are reported in Montana. Boston reports sales of scoured pulled wool at \$1.00. The Fred Long clip of 160,000 pounds is reported to have been sold in Great Falls, Mont., at 40 cents, the original bid having been 26 cents. The clip will be short, owing to a severe winter, and those who did not accept early bids are disposed to hold until shearing time. Feeders are doing little shearing, as packers are paying a good price for wool on the sheep's back and can use it to better advantage than the shearer. The foreign situation shows little change and it is a certainty that American weavers will have access to the smallest volume of imports in many years."

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged.....	\$9,805.32
Marshall Little, Boissevain, Man.....	2.00
L. Williamson, Belmont, Man.....	5.25
Proceeds of Tea given by Young Girls of Cypress Valley, under the Auspices of Political Educational League.....	4.25
C. E. Thorp, Foxwarren, Man.....	10.00
Total	\$9,826.82

SERBIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged.....	\$157.50
C. E. Thorp, Foxwarren, Man.....	10.00
Total	\$167.50

AMERICANS BUYING POTATOES

Winnipeg, Feb. 26.—Americans are buying potatoes in Manitoba by the carload and shipping them south as fast as cars can be secured for them. It is said between 15 and 20 carloads are daily going south. Opinions differ widely as to the amount of potatoes in pits in the province. Before the High Cost of Living Commission the other day it was stated that there were about 3,000,000 bushels in pits. There are many merchants in the city, and many farmers outside, too, who ridicule that statement, and who agree in stating there are not one-half that amount. The outside buyers are paying \$1.75 per bushel, and local dealers are having to pay at least \$1.60 per bushel at country points.

The total potato crop of Manitoba last year was, according to the Dominion government figures, 4,760,000 bus., and this estimate when made was generally considered excessive, as it placed the average yield at 170 bushels per acre. This was 61 bushels per acre more than 1915 and 54 bushels more than in 1914, and something like 25 bushels per acre higher than the 10-year average. There are, roughly, 550,000 people in Manitoba, and four bushels per capita would be a conservative estimate of consumption. This would mean 2,200,000 bushels for home consumption for human beings, making no provision for the large amounts that have been fed to hogs.

There were 28,000 acres seeded to potatoes last year in Manitoba, and even if the acreage is not increased, as it certainly should be, it will require at least 392,000 bushels for seed. These, added to the allowance for home consumption, amount to 2,592,000 bushels, leaving 2,168,000 of an exportable surplus at the beginning of the crop.

Movement Heavy In Fall

Movement south and east was heavy last fall; carload after carload went almost daily until freeze-up. From Jan. 1 to Feb. 15 some 135 carloads of potatoes went south from Manitoba alone, and since then, as already stated, the movement is from 15 to 20 daily. Counting all roads out of Manitoba, 48 carloads crossed the line on Saturday of last week.

The crop for the three Prairie Provinces was last year estimated at 14,

000,000 bushels. Even at that figure it is impossible that there can be any excessive supply. Saskatchewan had 36,000 acres in potatoes last year and will require at least 420,000 bushels for seed; Alberta had 27,300 acres in last year and will require at least 382,000 bushels for seed. The estimate of 3,000,000 bushels still in store here is perhaps excessive, as storing in pits is not at all a habit with Manitoba farmers.

Various means, such as an embargo or export restrictions are being advocated by dealers and consumers to stop the exportation and help ensure a seed supply. Nothing has been done. Potatoes have advanced about 80 cents a bushel in the last two weeks, and think they will go much higher.—Manitoba Free Press.

Lloyd George on Food Production

Continued from Page 44

reports from Scotland, from Ayrshire, from Lanarkshire, Forfar and other counties. They are cutting up pasture on a very considerable scale to sow oats and plant potatoes. Altho it is now very late, the farmer could increase, even now, by hundreds of thousands of tons, the food of this country this year, and thus they can help to defeat the grimmest menace that ever threatened our country. I do not believe they will fail us. Substitutes are used in every other country, and women are working now on the land, and I hope the farmers will assist to make the best of the labor which is available. They need not apprehend that in the future the country will be indifferent to the importance of agriculture to the state. The country is alive now as it has never been before to the essential value of agriculture to the community, and whatever befalls it will never again be neglected by any government. The war has taught us one lesson, that the preservation of our essential industries is as important a part of the national defences as is the maintenance of our army or navy."

ROBLIN MEMBER RESIGNS

Winnipeg, February 23.—Today Albert Prefontaine, leader of the opposition announced the resignation of F. Y. Newton, Conservative member for Roblin, Man. The Roblin member was severely censured recently by Judge Paterson in connection with the campaign road work in his constituency in 1914. The resignation was accepted without comment or division.

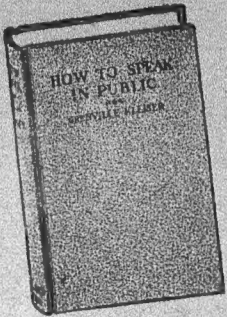
The above comes as a result of the finding of Judge Paterson, who was appointed on September 1 to enquire into the expenditure for road work in the summer of 1914. The commissioner found serious charges proven to his satisfaction against F. Y. Newton, member for Roblin, Dr. McFadden, former member for Emerson and Dr. R. M. Simpson. He condemned the extreme looseness of even ordinary business precautions among the officials of the department of public works in connection with all the roadwork in the summer of 1914.

SASK. MEMBER DISMISSED

On February 21 Premier Martin introduced the following resolution into the Saskatchewan Legislature expelling Charles H. Cawthorpe, Member for Biggar. "That Charles H. Cawthorpe, the member for the electoral division of Biggar, having been found guilty by the Brown-Elwood commission of having accepted a bribe to influence him in his conduct concerning a matter under consideration by this house, contrary to the provisions of the Legislative Assembly Act, be expelled from this house; and that his seat in this house be, and is hereby declared vacant." The resolution carried without a dissenting voice.

WOMEN MUST STAY HOME

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—An extra of the Canada Gazette issued this morning contains the formal order-in-council prohibiting women and children going to England. The prohibition extends to women and girls and all children under the age of ten years. Steamship agents responsible for disobeying the order are liable to an imprisonment for six months or a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or less than \$500.



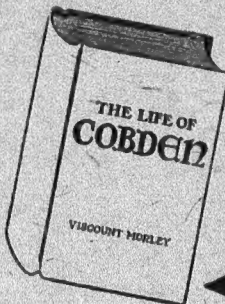
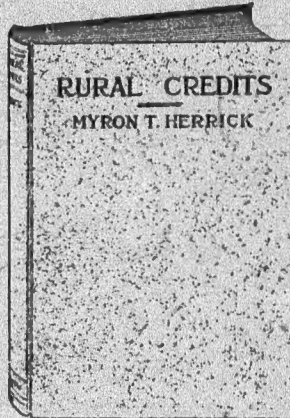
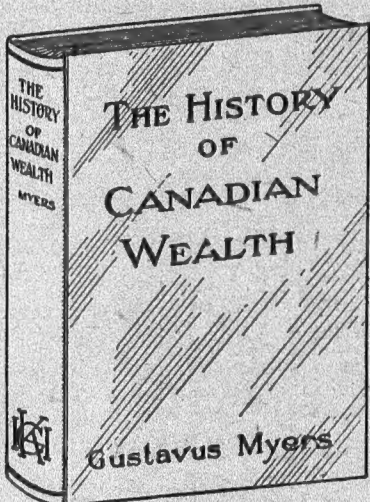
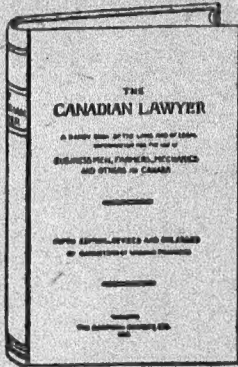
You Have it in You to be a Speaker

Demosthenes, the great Greek orator, stuttered badly; but overcame it by practicing with pebbles in his mouth. Lincoln's first audiences were the cows in his father's stable. Every famous speaker had to learn how. So can you.

Before any man can do himself justice when he rises to say a word at a public meeting he must feel at ease. That confidence comes with knowledge. A little quiet preparation and your neighbors will open their eyes. You can do it.



Get These Fine Books



How To Speak in Public, by Grenville Kleiser.—Young men who can discuss in public the vital problems of the farmers are greatly needed. This book is the best that can be found on public speaking. Vocal expression, voice culture, best method of emphasis and inflection—all are simply explained. Complete rules are given for preparing public speeches, both how to arrange the material and how to deliver it most effectively. 300 pages of choice selections from famous orators of all ages provide the finest models. There are 533 pages of large clear type, and the book is strongly bound. Well worth the price. Postpaid \$1.40

How To Conduct Public Meetings, by Cushing.—The standard work on parliamentary procedure. Complete information on rules of order, right and duties of members, making motions and amendments, order of business, suspension of rules, manner of debating, committee functions, etc., etc. Easy to understand. Every Grain Grower, man or woman, should have it. Cloth covers; 239 pages. Postpaid 50c

Government Ownership of Railways, Samuel O. Dunn.—A complete discussion by a specialist on a question which is now a plank in the Farmers' Platform. Fairly and squarely and simply it discusses: Policies followed, rate making, financial results of state ownership, effects of public ownership on the condition of labor, political effects of government ownership, etc., all over the world. Best book on this subject that we know of. Postpaid... \$1.60

The Canadian Lawyer.—Just what the farmers of Western Canada have been looking for. It will save its price many times over by showing how to keep out of lawsuits and how to protect your rights. We have sold hundreds of copies and everybody is satisfied. The laws of the Western Provinces are dealt with particularly in plain English that is not tangled up by legal phrases. It costs \$5 or \$10 to get some simple information from a lawyer, which you have right here in this book. How to prepare every kind of legal document the farmer uses—chattel mortgages, bills of sale, checks, lien notes, land mortgages, promissory notes, receipts, wills, etc. The law regarding line fences, partnership rights, powers of attorney, patent rights, succession duties, land transfers, trustees, everything. Every farmer should have it as well as The Guide. Postpaid \$2.00

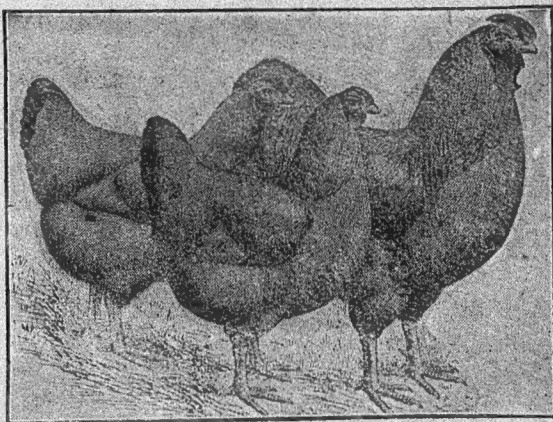
The Life of Cobden, by John Morley.—Richard Cobden started the fight for Free Trade in England. He smashed the tariff system. He was one of the strongest debaters the world has known. He was a champion of the common people, and the story of his life is absorbing and inspiring to all Free Traders. Postpaid 40c

History of Canadian Wealth, by Myers.—Deep research has been made by the author into Canadian records, past and present, in writing this splendid book. His exposure of the system which has founded wealthy families in Canada is complete. Graft is handled without gloves. The 337 pages are packed with valuable information, and the work is bound in attractive blue cloth covers. Postpaid..... \$1.50

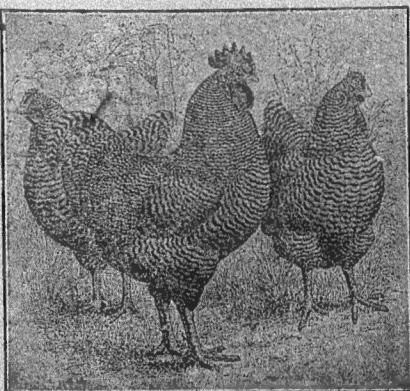
Rural Credits, by Myron T. Herrick.—A live subject at all times, but particularly so just now. Cheaper money and longer credits. Ambassador Herrick is the man who made the original report to President of United States on Co-operative Credit organizations in various European countries. Both Saskatchewan and Alberta were represented on that commission. The credit systems of other countries are explained in detail. Interesting papers or addresses can be prepared from this book, which contains 519 pages, is fully indexed for reference and attractively bound. Postpaid..... \$2.00

BOOK
DEPT.

Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.



Rose Comb Rhode Island Red.—Are in every way the same as their Single Comb cousins, except comb. Their combs are low down and frost proof. Rhode Island Reds are pushing to the front as a popular variety and they deserve it, as few other breeds equal them as a general purpose fowl. The color of plumage is a dark red, tails and wings edged with black. They are good egg producers of large brown eggs. They are very hardy, bear confinement well, but make good foragers if allowed to roam, and for a market fowl they are unsurpassed. They make good setters and careful mothers, very seldom breaking an egg.



hens make good mothers, and the chicks grow and fatten quickly for market.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—For a general purpose fowl are far in the lead. Their plumage is a beautiful blue barred. They have good size, bright yellow legs; are accustomed to any locality, whether the climate be hot or cold; are the best layers and are hardy and vigorous. The

World's Best

That is a title which can justly be applied to the **Famous Prize Winning Poultry** which The Guide is distributing free, and transportation charges prepaid, among Guide readers.

This Poultry is being offered in the four most popular breeds, namely:—**Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds.** The eggs which produced our **Famous Prize Winning Poultry** were secured from poultry men who have carried off prizes at the world's big poultry shows. These eggs cost The Guide \$65.00 per hundred. They were hatched under The Guide's supervision and the result is that we are offering our readers the very best poultry stock that can be secured anywhere. There is no doubt that the progeny of this stock will bring fancy prices. These prizes are offered to any Guide reader who will assist us by collecting only a few new or renewal yearly subscriptions to The Guide.

PROMPT ACTION NECESSARY

The Guide has only a limited number of these birds and there is certain to be a very large demand for them, as it would be impossible to secure birds of the same class without going to one of the big dealers and paying a very high price. Those who answer this advertisement first will have this **Famous Prize Winning Poultry** put within their reach for only a few hours' work, but it will be necessary for them to act now. Write your name and address plainly on the coupon below, mail to The Guide office, and we will send you our poultry folder which illustrates and describes fully this **Famous Prize Winning Poultry**. The folder also gives particulars of some other splendid poultry prizes and contains full information as to how you may secure them. Mail your coupon—TODAY.

COUPON

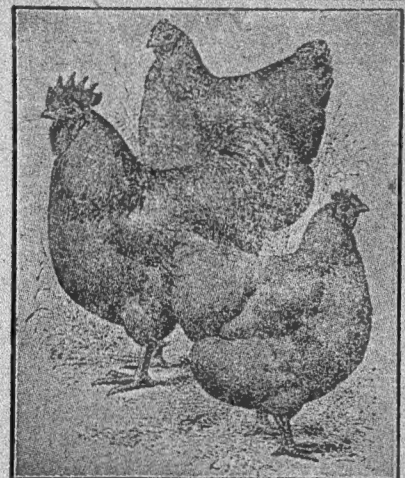
The Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg.

Feb. 28, 1917.

Gentlemen:—Please send me your illustrated poultry folder as I would like to earn some of your famous prize winning or pure bred poultry.

Name

P. O. Prov.



The Buff Orpington.—Are of large size, strong layers, bear confinement well, mature early, are easily raised and, in short, they are one of the best all-purpose fowls raised. Their strong points being that they possess as fine plumage as has been produced in any buff variety, are the largest of any clean-legged birds, and hold the highest egg-laying records of any breed, as proven by tests.



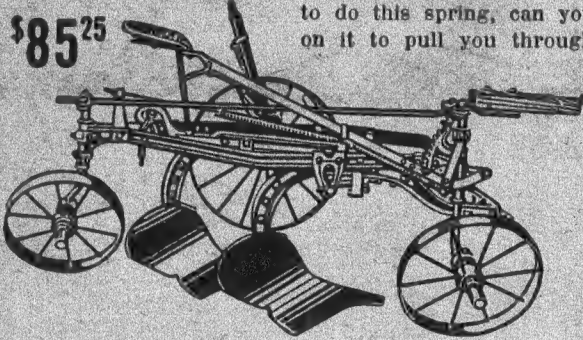
White Wyandottes.—Are pure snow-white in color. They are very easy to breed true to color, as there are very seldom any culls when hatched from eggs produced by first class matings. As egg producers they are surely a success. The White Wyandottes mature very quickly and their full breasted, plump bodies and yellow skin and legs make them a valuable table fowl.

Make Every Dollar Earn Its Way

When you spend a dollar—it's gone! See that what you get for it is worth 100 cents. The G.G.G. Co. gives you a high standard of goods at prices very close to manufacturers' cost—and this farmers' company stands squarely behind every article it sells.

G.G.G. Gang Plow

Take a good look at the plow you used last year. If you have plowing to do this spring, can you confidently depend on it to pull you through in good time? A



worn out plow usually means played out horses and a cranky plowman, to say nothing of the time lost. Better decide now to get the new one—we can ship at once.

The G.G.G. Foot Lift Gang Plow, shown

here, is without question "the easiest of all foot lifts." Sturdy, light draft, durable. A plow that will do its work well.

12-inch, with No. 14 4-horse tandem steel hitch, pole and yoke, No. 11 bottoms, weight 750 lbs., F.O.B. Winnipeg, **\$85.25**; F.O.B. Regina, **\$87.60**; F.O.B. Calgary, **\$89.50**.

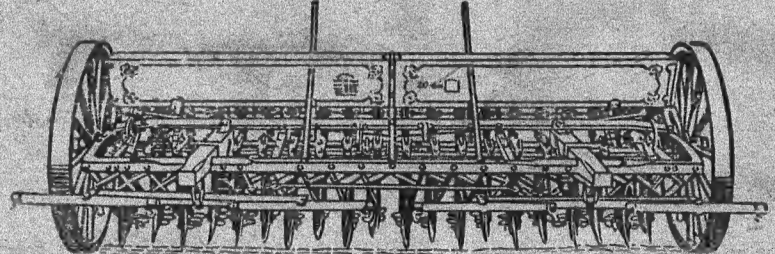
14-inch, same equipment as 12-inch, weight 760 lbs., F.O.B. Winnipeg, **\$86.75**; Regina, **\$89.25**; Calgary, **\$91.00**.

Plows ship as 2nd Class Freight.

Consult our 1917 Catalog for a complete range of plows for all purposes. On pages 6 to 17 you will find listed stubble plows, prairie and grub breakers, sulky plows in two styles, engine and light tractor gangs, individual power lift plows, disc plows in several styles, also complete price list of extra parts.

G.G.G. Seed Drills

You can't get your best crop from a poor seed bed. These times of big wheat prices, make an extra bushel or so to the acre, mean too much to run the risk of losing. Three styles in four sizes gives you a choice that



will exactly suit your job. An exclusive feature on the G.G.G. Drill is the power lift. The horses (or tractor) do the lifting. That is usually the hardest part of seeding. These drills have a foot board instead of a seat—it's much easier on the driver. See full description in the 1917 Catalog, pages 22 and 23.

Equipment for shoe, single disc and double disc; 16 size has combination 3 and 4 horse hitch, wood wheels, 3 inch tires; 18, 20 and 22 sizes have 4 horse hitch, wood wheels, 4 inch tires.

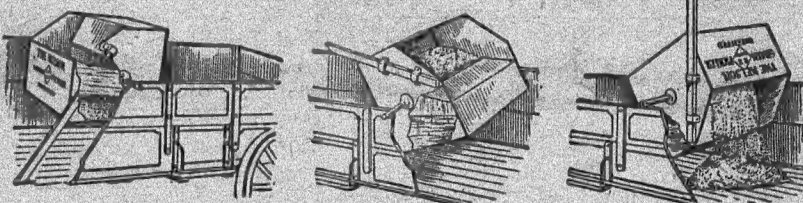
	Winnipeg	Regina	Calgary
16 shoe drill, weight 1,146 lbs.	\$99.00	\$102.50	\$105.50
18 shoe drill, weight 1,257 lbs.	108.75	112.75	115.75
20 shoe drill, weight 1,326 lbs.	118.00	122.00	125.50
22 shoe drill, weight 1,405 lbs.	127.50	132.00	135.50
16 single disc drill, weight 1,260 lbs.	105.00	109.00	112.00
18 single disc drill, weight 1,371 lbs.	115.00	119.25	122.75
20 single disc drill, weight 1,456 lbs.	125.25	129.75	133.50
22 single disc drill, weight 1,548 lbs.	135.50	140.25	144.25
16 double disc drill, weight 1,284 lbs.	112.75	116.75	120.00
18 double disc drill, weight 1,400 lbs.	124.00	128.50	132.00
20 double disc drill, weight 1,506 lbs.	135.00	139.75	143.50
22 double disc drill, weight 1,581 lbs.	148.25	151.25	155.00

We can also supply press wheel attachments, grass seed attachments, hopper extension attachments and other style hitches for all the above drills.

Seed Drills Ship as 2nd Class Freight

Nelson Grain Immerser

The simplest way possible to do a thorough job of pickling your grain. You put the solution into the immerser, shovel in the grain, give the immerser a quarter turn, let it drain for a few seconds, and dump the grain out. It's then ready for the next lot.



One man can easily pickle 100 bushels of grain an hour

with the Nelson. Ask for our special literature. Delivered to any point in Manitoba or Saskatchewan, freight prepaid **\$11.50**

A Gas Engine Bought Now is Ready for all Year

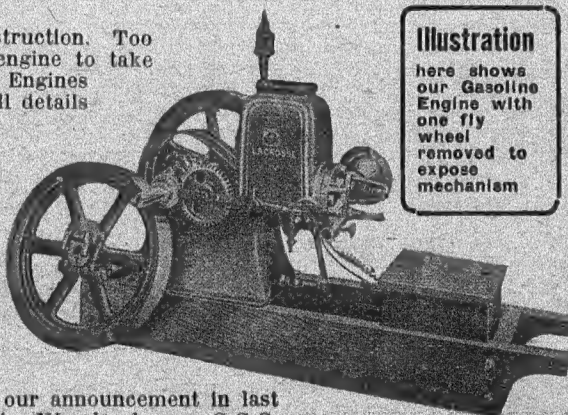
Gasoline Engines

Be sure the gas engine you buy is simple in construction. Too many things can go wrong on a complicated engine to take a chance. The big point about G.G.G. Gasoline Engines is the few parts to them. Our catalog gives full details and descriptions. Here we give prices of the engines on skids and with batteries. Magneto prices are also shown.

H.P.	Pulley	Weight	Winnipeg	Regina	Calgary
1 1/2	5x4	300	\$42.75	\$43.75	\$44.50
2 1/2	8x4	475	63.50	65.00	66.25
4	12x5	715	107.00	109.25	111.00
6	16x6	1150	152.25	155.75	158.75
8	20x6	1450	240.00	244.50	248.00

Magneto, for 1 1/2, 2 1/2 and 4 h.p.	20	11.25	11.30	11.35
Magneto, for 6 and 8 h.p.	22	13.00	13.10	13.15

We can also supply wheel trucks, team trucks, extra pulleys, etc., for the above. See our announcement in last week's Guide, page 17, for Portable Power Plant. We also have a G.G.G. Gasoline Engine, 1 1/2 h.p., equipped with Webster magneto, no skids, no batteries, weight 320 lbs., F.O.B. Winnipeg, **\$50.85**; F.O.B. Regina, **\$51.85**; F.O.B. Calgary, **\$52.75**.



Illustration

here shows our Gasoline Engine with one fly wheel removed to expose mechanism

Kerosene Engines

These engines are built especially to burn kerosene and other low grade fuels, and they will operate successfully under all conditions with full load, half load, or no load. A five-year guarantee is furnished with each engine. The following prices give you the kerosene engines equipped with Webster magneto but with no skids or batteries:

H.P.	Pulley	Weight	Winnipeg	Regina	Calgary
3	8x4	625	\$95.50	\$97.50	\$99.00
5	12x6	912	134.75	137.60	139.85
7	16x6	1346	176.50	180.75	184.00
9	20x8	1970	242.00	248.00	253.00
12	24x8	2840	300.00	309.00	316.00

We can also supply the 3 and 5 as hand portables, the 7, 9 and 12 as horse portables, the 5 and 7 as sawing outfits. Friction clutch pulleys can be had if desired at an extra cost. Gas Engines ship as 1st Class Freight.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co., Ltd.
Winnipeg, Man.

Please send me further particulars about.....

Put an X here if you want a catalog.....

Name

P.O.

Prov.

G.G.G. Feb. 28

There is no time to lose in getting your supplies for spring. Make an effort to send your orders in to us right away. Use the coupon to get further information about the articles listed. If you haven't a catalog yet, use the same coupon to bring you one. Ask for Catalog G.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

Branches at
REGINA, SASK
CALGARY, ALTA
FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Winnipeg - Manitoba

Agency at
NEW WESTMINSTER
British Columbia